

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

JUNE, 1907



AT THE OLD FISHING HOLE.

From a painting owned by Charles A. Green. See article in this issue.

To Everyone Afflicted With Eye or Ear Troubles

I Will Gladly Send My

EYE AND EAR Book FREE

I personally want you to have this book as it may mean much to you in deciding on a treatment which will save you from intense suffering and restore your sight and hearing.

Don't Delay—Write at Once for This Book—It's Free for the Asking

Dear Reader: I want to talk to you just as I would if you were in my office; I want you to know me just as well as if we were face to face. I don't believe any doctor in this country has so large a practice in Eye and Ear Troubles as I have. It is generally acknowledged that I have been successful. If I hadn't been, I could never have retained the friendship and esteem of my patients in the past and the new ones would not come to me for advice.

Any honest doctor must of necessity feel the mighty responsibility of the trust that is laid upon him when a human being cries to him for help and relief from suffering. Nobody can realize the pitiful appeals that are made to me every day for help and relief and I want to say to you that never before in all my professional life have I felt my position as keenly as I do at the present time. It is such a serious matter that I often shrink from the responsibility, but of one thing I am certain, that so far as lies in my power I will do everything possible to conscientiously and faithfully administer to those who trust themselves to my care.

My Free Eye and Ear Book tells in plain, simple language how all diseases and defects of the Eye, such as Failing Eyesight, Cataract, Granulated Lids, Scums, Sore Eyes, etc., may be successfully treated by my patients in their own homes. It tells how deaf people, except those born deaf, may be restored to perfect hearing. It tells how to quickly relieve and cure Distressing Head Noises, Ringing and Buzzing in the Ears, Discharging Ears and Catarrh (which causes most cases of deafness). It tells all about my **Mild Medicine Method**, which has restored sight and hearing to scores of supposedly incurable patients in every State. My Mild Medicine Method makes it unnecessary to submit to an operation for any Eye or Ear Trouble. There is no necessity for seeing a doctor and there is no interference with your daily duties. **Cross Eyes straightened in one minute without pain or chloroform.**

Honest Advice Given in Every Case

Every year I treat thousands of cases in all parts of the United States, Canada, and many other countries. Not for a single moment would I think of making a statement in my free book or in any of my letters that was false or misleading. I am sorry to say that some of the afflicted who came to me have been beyond the reach of human skill. I told them I could not help them, told them with regret in my heart, but I never misled them. I want to state frankly that as far as I know I have never been guilty of advising a patient for paltry gain—my first and only thought is to do everything in my power to accomplish the greatest good for those who trust themselves to my ability and care. I am deeply interested in the afflicted and the suffering because I feel positive I can relieve and cure them. I have prepared my book and treatises on the EYE and EAR with great care. I know they will prove of incalculable benefit to those afflicted and will mean much to them in deciding whether my treatment is suitable to their case.

Investigate and Judge for Yourself

As far as I am personally concerned, I am willing to stand on my record. I have proved time and again what I can do, but in turn you have the right to ask "How are we to know this?" To you I say—write to those who have been cured; investigate thoroughly and judge for yourself. Pick out any or all of the testimonials I publish and write to them asking them to tell you about their case, and ask them also to frankly and honestly advise you about placing yourself in my hands for treatment. At any rate I want you to satisfy yourself completely, and the only way to prove what I can do is to find out what I have done for others. I am financially responsible and refer you to the Traders' Bank of Kansas City. If, in my opinion, there is no possibility of a cure, I will frankly tell you so, because I do not consider it right to take your money unless I can benefit you. I, of course, do not pretend to cure every case. To make such a claim would be absurd and nonsensical, but I do claim most emphatically that in all probability I have cured more cases of Eye and Ear Troubles than any other doctor. I have a right to ask your consideration and claim your perfect confidence.

I Guarantee My Treatment for Thirty Days

I want you to write me fully. I want you to take up my treatment at an early date and I want you to use my medicines for just one month and if at the expiration of that time you can conscientiously say, "Dr. Curtis, I have not received the benefit that I feel as though I should have received—I want my money returned," I will return it to you as cheerfully as you sent it to me. Answer the questions printed below, sign your name and address, then cut off the coupon on the marked lines and send it to me. I will send you my free book and will give you my expert advice without a cent of expense and, furthermore, you are under no obligation whatever to take my treatment unless you wish to and feel satisfied I can relieve and cure you. If there is anything you wish explained, or any question you want to ask, I will answer frankly and honestly, and will give you the same kindly, frank consideration I would expect myself if our positions were reversed.

Very truly yours,

DR. F. G. CURTS.

Names of Some Patients Cured

Mrs. Julia Colliton, Weak Eyes, Wilson, Minn.
Anna Neumann, Optic Nerve Trouble, Wheaton, Minn.
Dr. S. G. Wright, Granulated Lids, Connelville, Missouri
Mrs. Sarah Garren, Ringing in the Ears, Langhorne, Pa.
T. J. Gipsen, Cross Eyes, Meridian, Mass.
Mrs. C. R. Thomas, Weak Eyes, Pleasant View, Idaho
Chas. R. Davis, Granulated Lids, Washington, D. C.
Rev. P. C. Newell, Catarrh, Oil Centre, Ky.
Mrs. J. M. Hapner, Deafness, Columbia City, Ind.
C. L. Hibbets, Head Noises, Lovilla, Iowa
Wm. Cade, Blindness, Bancker, Louisiana
Isaac Hoffman, Cross Eyes, Quincy, Illinois
C. J. Wheeland, Glaucoma, Arlington, Iowa
Noami Craig, Cross Eyes, Blue Mound, Kansas
W. E. Myers, Cross Eyes, Vivian, W. Va.
John Jones, Deafness, Kansas City, Kansas
Mrs. Wm. Christophel, Deafness, Ledyard, Iowa
Carrie A. Kauffman, Optic Nerve Trouble, Hegins, Penn.
Mrs. M. E. Ohler, Cataract, Golden City, Mo.

CUT OFF HERE Answer These Questions and Send Today for FREE ADVICE

EYES 1 One, or both eyes, affected?.....2 Give the name of the trouble you wished to be treated for, if you know?.....3 When did present trouble commence?.....4 Does the air look smoky or foggy?.....5 Near or far sighted?.....6 Ever strained your eyes?.....7 Lids sore.....8 Smarting or burning?.....9 Ulcers?.....10 Eyes weak and watery?.....11 Mattery discharge?.....12 Eyelids stick together on awakening?.....13 Eyes crossed?.....14 Do eyes feel like there is sand in them?.....15 Eyes bloodshot or inflamed?.....16 Granulated lids?.....17 Wild hairs?.....

18 Tear duct closed?.....19 Have your eyes ever been examined by a physician?.....20 What did he say was the trouble?.....21 Do you have headache?.....22 Where?.....23 Do spots or specks float before your eyes?.....24 Any growth on the eyeball next to nose?.....25 Have you cataracts?.....**EARS** 1 Are you deaf?.....2 Both ears?.....3 How long have you been deaf?.....4 Any ringing or buzzing noises?.....5 Earache?.....6 At what distance can you hear a watch tick?.....7 Does wax form?.....8 Ever had scarlet fever?.....9 Are you worse during damp weather?.....10 Discharges from either ear?.....11 Is hearing only impaired or lost?.....12 Have you been treated?.....

THROAT Do you have a sore throat?.....Tonsillitis?.....Dry?.....Inflamed?.....Swollen?.....Cough?.....Do you take cold easily?.....Dry or loose cough?.....Do you have asthma?.....Tickling in the throat?.....Mucous drop into throat from nose?.....Can you hawk it up?.....Difficulty in swallowing?.....

Name.....
P. O.....
County..... State.....

Address **DR. F. G. CURTS, 507 Gumbel Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

The Circulation of This Paper Has Never Been Misrepresented.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

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"AT THE OLD FISHING HOLE"

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by the Editor.

See Illustration on Front Cover.

It is about time when we farmer boys should think about testing the old fishing holes. For weeks and months we have been preparing our fishing tackle, and looking for a straight rod in the thicket, anticipating the first days of good old summer time when we can once more dangle our hooks and lines over the pleasant waters of the neighboring creek.

Our fathers' have promised us that after the corn is planted we can have a day off for fishing. How anxiously we have looked forward to this day; how hurriedly we have unloaded the wagons of manure and picked off the last stone, harrowed and marked the soft land and how joyfully we have completed the corn planting anticipating the great treat in store for us this day.

Now the chores are done and as the morning sun climbs up the eastern hills we shoulder our fishing poles and start for the old fishing hole.

Why is it that certain places in the creek are more often frequented by fish than other sections? I cannot tell for a certainty but I can express an opinion. These fishing holes so far as I have known them have been located just in advance of ripples or shallow fording places in the stream and often at the bend of the stream where the water is moderately deep and still. Certain kinds of fish prefer gravelly beds; others prefer a rough stony bottom; others, like bullheads prefer a muddy deposit. Doubtless these fishing holes where fish are found most abundantly contain food for the fish which accumulate there. These pools often are found in advance of the only fording places at spots where drifting food accumulates, but be this as it may there are fishing holes well known to every fisherman along every river or creek where fish can be caught, and there are other wide stretches, perhaps a mile apart where no experienced person would think of dropping a hook with the expectation of getting a bite.

This peculiarity of fish and fishing has taught me the necessity, when I am fishing in strange waters, of engaging an expert guide who, knowing every part of the lake or stream, can without a moment's delay take me to the favorite spot where the game is most likely to be found. When fishing with an experienced guide like this I have pointed to a place that would seem to my inexperienced eye to be a good one for trout only to be told by the guide that not a trout had been caught there for years.

It is the same when I am fishing for pickerel or bass in the wilds of Canada, in the Adirondack Mountains or elsewhere, I secure the services of a guide knowing that I could not unaided find the favorite feeding place of the game I was pursuing.

Now of all the fishing holes on the creek bordering our farm there is one which has ever been our particular favorite, therefore to this spot we hie ourselves on this beautiful June morning. It is located at the bend of the creek, just above the riffles, at the foot of a bluff on which is located a beautiful maple grove. By the side of this pool is an old stump and from it are growing sprays of willow and elm. One day when returning from school I wandered down by this fishing hole and saw near the shore a large mullet or red-fin sucker. Here I have in past years caught many strings of fish.

We can hardly wait to hook the worms skillfully so anxious were we to drop our bait into the fishing hole; then we stand and wait for a bite. Bites are not so common in these streams as they were in the old days, but these are the old days which I am telling you about. I am not a boy now except in imagination, and yet almost every day at the present time I rove along the banks of this stream as a boy.

But even in the old days the fish were

in no hurry to tackle a hook, therefore we have time to look about us. We see slowly coming up stream, on the opposite side, a muskrat swimming with his head and tail just above the water, leaving a broad wake of ripples behind him; when he gets nearly within gun shot of us he dives with a splash and disappears. Just below where the creek bends abruptly we see a flock of wild ducks leisurely feeding. It would seem to be an easy matter to shoot these ducks, but though I have lived along this creek and hunted there for many years, I was seldom able to shoot one of the wily creatures. I remember one day being called to the creek by hunters from the opposite side, and on arriving there



This photograph represents a night scene in a camp of fishermen in the Adirondack mountains. Notice the tent in the rear of the fire. Man's inclination to fish is a phenomenon of Nature, indicating that our forefathers were fishermen, and that we inherit the instinct of fishing.

found that they had shot a duck, breaking its wing. I found the poor creature hiding in the bushes and carried it home; it was a beautiful wood duck drake, its plumage tinted as brightly as that of the peacock.

Hello, Jimmie has a bite! He jerks hard at the pole and throws high into the air and far into the grove behind him a sucker. Jimmie is not an artistic fisherman or he would not have jerked the fish out after that fashion. I am not an admirer of the sucker. He is a dull, indolent fish. He does not bite the hook, properly speaking, but sucks it into his mouth. His flesh is of but little value as food, but for the farmer's boy he counts one on the string which he so proudly exhibits to the good folks at home on his return.

Now I have a bite which looks like business. Hook and line are carried off with a dash and I land a fine rock bass. Later on we catch a mullet, and still later a good sized pickerel, which is not often taken from this stream by this method of fishing. Then there comes a season of dullness when we seat ourselves upon the sod and watch the birds singing in the trees, the red squirrel scampering about the bordering fences, the woodchuck on the bluff across the stream who has been watching us from the mouth of his hole for some time, and the chipmunk, perched on a fallen log at our rear in the grove.

And now sorrow of sorrows threatening clouds have brought rain and the creek is being dimpled with the round pellets; our bare legs and hands are wet and our faces are covered as with perspiration. This is one of the grievances of the farmer's boy. He waits long for a day of fishing, then the weather turns cold or windy, or a heavy rain sets in to cut short his joy.

Neglect of the Orchard.

The neglect of the orchard is far-reaching in its results. Not only will the orchard itself fail to produce paying crops, but all the neighboring orchards will also suffer from the effects of an orchard being neglected. There are a number of insects that damage not the trees alone, but the crops of fruit as well, and if an orchard is neglected it becomes a favorite breeding ground for all kinds of injurious insects and fungous diseases that are so injurious to both trees and fruits.

Especially is this true of the tent caterpillar which preys upon the leaves of apple trees. An orchard where the caterpillar is left to build tents, reach maturity and lay eggs will produce a brood sufficiently large to stock the orchards for miles around and to give the fruit grower no end of trouble. The tent caterpillar will thrive on wild cherry bushes, and on mild crab apple

Forever and a Day.

T. B. Aldrich.

I little know or care
If the blackbird on the bough
Is filling all the air
With his soft crescendo now;
For she is gone away,
And when she went she took
The springtime in her look,
The peachblow on her cheek,
The laughter from the brook,
The blue from out the May—
And what she calls a week
Is forever and a day!

It's little that I mind
How the blossoms, pink or white,
At every touch of wind
Fall a-trembling with delight;
For in the leafy lane,
Beneath the garden boughs,
And through the silent house
One thing alone I seek.
Until she come again
The May is not the May,
And what she calls a week
Is forever and a day!

Sheep in the Orchard.

A writer thus enumerates the advantages of keeping a flock of sheep in the apple orchard. Sheep if properly fed will keep down the weeds and grass, eat the fallen apples and add very materially to the fertility of the soil. Orchards are continually overrun with insects, which are multiplying on every hand and are more destructive than ever. Among them are the caterpillar, the trypteta, or maggot borer, etc. The spraying pump will subdue many, but one little fellow that bores through the fruit we cannot reach by spraying, the trypteta, says Rural World.

The only way is to destroy the fallen apples containing it as soon as they drop. The apple grower has no better assistant than sheep. To use the sheep to advantage there must be a sufficient number to keep the grass grazed short. A ten-acre orchard must have a hundred sheep, and smaller in proportion. Put in twice as many as the lot will pasture, with a liberal addition of grain or bran. They crop the weeds and enrich the soil with their droppings. The spraying pump fails to accomplish a part of these, and the machinery costs more than that of the sheep when already owned. A Mr. Woodward states that he has an orchard that has not been plowed for seventeen years, pastured in this way, which his reasonably healthy and makes an annual average growth of full fifteen inches on the limbs. The leaves are dark green, and he ascribes its good appearance and health to his overstocking it with sheep. They are kept from gnawing the bark by wire netting, with meshes one and one-half inches in diameter and three or four feet wide. All the winter made manure is applied at least every second year.

New Process Lime.

Acting under the suggestion of Professor M. V. Slingerland of Cornell university, we have experimented two seasons with what is called New Process lime. Since about one-third or twenty-eight to thirty-eight per cent. of these new process limes are magnesia, we are advised to use a larger quantity of the new process lime than we would use of the best freshly slacked stone lime. The very best results are secured with perfectly fresh stone lime properly slacked. Since the average orchardist cannot always procure unslacked lime of the very best quality we are inclined to the belief that it will be better to purchase new process lime and use an increased quantity or six pounds of new process lime to four pounds of sulphate of copper.

The preacher whose study is confined to four walls is sure to say many foolish things.

The recording angel is not wasting any ink on the good you are planning to do later on.

Long suffering acquired through listening to the sermon will not help in the trials of the week—"Chicago Herald"

At the time of his marriage a man thinks he is getting a better half, but later on he may discover that he has a counterfeit on his hands.

Scott Cummins, the poet of Winchester, Wood county, was a cowpuncher in the Northwest many years ago. His outfit came to Snake river one day with 3,000 cattle. Cummins, with a poet's license, relates what happened:

"The river was too dangerous for swimming, but after following the bank a short distance the foreman found a giant redwood tree that had fallen across the river. Fortunately the tree was hollow, and, making a chute, they had no trouble in driving the cattle through the log to the other side.

"As the cattle had not been counted for several days one of the cowboys was stationed to count them as they emerged from the log. The count fell short some thirty head, but about that time a distant howling was heard.

"Their surprise may be imagined when on looking about they found that the cattle had wandered off into a hollow limb."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

The Skunk.—How can I safely destroy a skunk which has for many years been living under my piazza, where he has built a cozy nest? If I wall up beneath the piazza he will dig out every night, and if I catch him in a trap I fear the consequences.

Timely Topics.

By the Editor.

Imperfect Strawberries.

Possibly you may discover that while your strawberry plants blossom freely, you get but little fruit and that knotty and inferior. If so the trouble may be that your strawberry blossoms are not fertilized. I mean by this that there are perfect and imperfect strawberry blossoms so-called. A perfect blossom fertilizes itself and the imperfect blossom will not fertilize itself and must have other perfect blooming blossoms near it or those plants will not bear fruit, but sometimes imperfect fruit is caused by partial destruction of the flowers by late spring frosts.

Spray Pumps and Formulas.

When you look into your garden tomorrow morning and find worms devouring the foliage of your currant and gooseberry bushes you will realize the necessity of having something on hand to destroy these insects immediately. If you are not provided with paris green or other insecticide you must delay the spraying of these bushes, and delay is often fatal. It is surprising how rapidly these worms will remove foliage from the bushes. I tell my foreman at Green's Fruit Farm that when he discovers insects at work upon the plants, vines or trees, he should give an alarm much the same as though he had discovered one of the buildings to be on fire.

Be forehanded. Have on hand a spray pump and spraying materials such as paris green, kerosene emulsion, Bordeaux mixture, etc. You are apt to find upon the tip ends or new growth of your rose bushes, and upon your other plants, shrubs, etc., green lice known as aphids. These must be attacked at once. Kerosene emulsion is the remedy.

An Enemy to Elm Trees.

The elm leaf beetle is doing great injury to elm trees. Watch your elm trees carefully and if you find the foliage being destroyed, as they are likely to be in July, spray the trees immediately with a solution of lead arsenate at the rate of ten pounds to the one hundred gallons of water. The spray to be applied as soon as the leaves unfold, but it may be necessary to give a second spraying later.

Water Cress.

This is a delicious appetizer preferred by me upon the table to radish. It is said to be a blood purifier. We are often recommended to plant watercress in our brooks and ditches, but my experience is against this practice. I put a single spray of water cress in the muddy bank of a ditch running through Green's Fruit farm. In a few years the entire ditch, one-fourth of a mile long, was so entirely filled with the growth of watercress which was sometimes two to three feet high in the ditch, as to block the ditch and prevent the water from flowing. Watercress has also taken possession of a running brook through another of our farms to such an extent as to be a serious pest. Several times a year we send men to clear out this ditch and brook in order to allow the water to flow more freely, but in a short space of time the watercress again takes possession. Our flocks of ducks delight to feed upon this watercress but they have never been able to keep the water cress within bounds and prevent its being a nuisance.

Marketing Strawberries.

My experience at Green's Fruit Farm has taught me that it is more profitable to find a home market for strawberries and other small fruits than to ship them to commission houses at distant points. I have been continually surprised at the amount of strawberries and other small fruit which can be marketed in the open country among the farmers and in the small villages. I have also been surprised at the continual growth of the home market, which has thus been continually supplied for a number of years. My experience has taught me that in starting a small fruit plantation there was but little difficulty in selling the fruits in the home market, but that the home market continued to enlarge, enabling me to sell larger quantities each year. This is owing to the fact that the berry grower educates his patron to consume more and more of these delicious fruits. When once they learn how delicious the berries are and how desirable they are upon the table, they will enlarge their purchase year by year. Thus those who have never eaten those fruits freely learn to purchase them without hesitation. The better the fruit in quality and the more attractive they are in size and appearance, the greater the temptation to purchase.

chase. The aim at Green's Fruit Farm has been to have the berries in the bottom of the boxes as large and fine as those on top. We have secured such a reputation for honest packing our patrons do not hesitate to buy our berries now without having them turned out to see what is in the bottom as they did when they first began to deal with us.

A Word About the Roosevelt Plum.—The season is now so far advanced that no more plum trees will be sent out until fall. Those who have ordered trees will receive them in time for fall planting. This is a very costly experiment, and we do not care to take the risk of sending out trees after they have started to bud. If you have ordered trees, your order has been properly entered, and we still have a few trees that we are willing to send out under the same conditions as before. (See last month's Fruit Grower, page 21).

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Don't find fault an' they'll be none.

The time is naow an' the place is here.

Charrety begins where it is called fur.

The man with the hoe ain't necessarily a hobo.

A white lie soon lewsew its delicate color.

Cultivate a cheerful dispersition with yewr garden patch.

A liquor salem is prosperous becuz its supporters are unprosperous.

Farmin' pays, but the trouble is a good many farmers don't farm.

A reely bright man never shines much on the aoutside.

Trim yewr trees but don't try tew trim yewr neighbor.

A barn door won't hang very long by one hinge.

The voice uv Natur' is sweet becuz uv its great silunce.

Life is what we make it with the help uv others.

An haour in the mornin' is wuth tew in the afternoon.

Keep peace with yewr neighbor; they'll come a time when yew'll need each other.

Sometimes they's surprises in an ol' hoss, although they may not be agree-ahul ones.

Keep up yewr length uv fence an' things'll go better on both sides uv it.

Keepin' in the middle uv the road hez got more than one poor feller intew trouble.

Many men spen' time in makin' brags when they orter be makin' the most uv their time.

The country store is a good place tew set in, but a bad place fur kerryin' on farmin'.

When yew hev time tew kill don't bring the corpse around tew yewr neighbor who is busy.

It's a long road thet hez no turn an' it's a queer turn thet don't hev no auter-mobile pokin' round it.

Let the boy go fishin'. Ef he don't bring home fish he'll bring yew a grateful heart and a good dispersition.

When folks are on time an' the train ain't they git mad, an' when they ain't on time an' the train is they git mad ag'in.

Not one in a million will put anything in the way uv a railroad train, but many people put things in the way uv their neighbors ev'ry day in the week.

Phillips Brooks was once asked to preach an especial sermon to workmen. He replied: "I like the workmen very much and care for their good, but I have nothing to say distinct or separate to them about religion; nor do I see how it will do any good to treat them as a separate class in this matter in which their needs and duties are just like other men's."

Idlers have no need to fight.

Outlook for the Apple Industry.

I am often asked if there is a reasonable promise for a business man without much experience in farming or fruit growing, of making a success in apple orcharding. If he is a good business man and has had good business training, he is so much the better equipped to engage in this industry, says Professor John Craig in "National Nurseryman." Many farmers and fruit growers are on the land not because they have any special love or any peculiar fitness for it, but by reason of the operation of circumstances over which they have had practically no control. Is it surprising then that many failures in farming should arise when so many men drift into it without any special call and lacking any particular love for the work? Then again the farmer and fruit grower may have a love for the land, and a knack for doing things practical, as working with their hands, but may be devoid in large measure of a business sense. These men make a living, but fail to secure a competence.

The business man then has this to his advantage, that the affairs, the financial side are likely to be handled by him easier and more efficiently than by the farmer without this training. He is more daring in his ventures. This quality is not always desirable and may be easily overdone. But then again we often see the penny wise and the pound foolish policy exhibited by the man who is accustomed to the transaction of affairs only on a small scale.

The business man lacks on the practical side. He can make this up with readiness if he applies himself diligently. After these preliminary considerations, we have the character of the business itself, that is orcharding to pass upon.

If the beginner decides to grow his orchard he will need enough capital to establish the enterprise, and he will require enough versatility in connection with the crop production to grow and harvest secondary crops which will pay for the cost of development and maintenance during a preliminary period. But with good management this preliminary period may not be an unproductive era. No orchard area should be characterized at any time during its life by a barren period. The permanent trees should be interplanted with quick growing varieties, and the interspaces occupied with secondary crops of the annual type. It is quite feasible to grow these secondary crops in a profitable manner, and at the same time regularly increase the value of the permanent planting. An orchard of apples planted on suitable ground, well drained, properly cared for, will add each year of their growth up to twenty years at least ten per cent. to the value of the area which they occupy.

It is gratifying to note that business men and capitalists are becoming more and more interested in orcharding enterprises and in the management of land as safe and reasonable investments. The example of conservative and intelligent fruit growers over the country is making these points clear and emphatic. Capital is not slow in following the lead. Notwithstanding the appearance and presence of serious enemies, I believe that apple orcharding enterprises in New York and New England never presented a more favorable outlook than at the present moment.

He cannot be clear-eyed who is not clean hearted.

They are best remembered who forget themselves.

A strong breath usually comes from a weak backbone.

Deeds of golden hearts are better than dreams of golden harps.

They make but little mark on time who are only marking time.

The only stand some men will take on any question is a band stand.

Some folks never feel cheerful unless they are dispensing bad news.

There are big black shadows behind the life that seeks the limelight.

It takes more than information to work the transformation of the world.

No man has power with men until he understands the patience of God.

You may be sure you are wrong when some men are sure you are right.

Folks who take life as a dose always want to prescribe for the rest of the world.—Chicago "Herald."

Yes, it is true. We offer Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00 and if you send in your subscription without delay we will send you as a gift Green's book,

50 pages, just printed, entitled "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with several pages devoted to how to propagate all kinds of fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages devoted to instructions for beginners in fruit growing.



Fruit on the Pacific Slope.

Farmers in the Wenatchee Valley in 1906 marketed apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, apricots, etc., from about 2,000 acres of bearing orchards, says Indiana Farmer. After paying the expenses of boxing, hauling to shipping point, etc., their profit averaged \$250 per acre for the entire 2,000 acres. This would be 10 per cent. on a valuation of \$2,500 per acre; and of course, in a great many instances where the proper commercial varieties of fruits are produced, and first class attention is given, profits far in excess of \$250 per acre have been realized. In fact, profits have been secured which would make a good investment on a valuation of \$5,000 per acre. Therefore, the rapid increase in the value of this richly producing irrigated fruit land can be a matter of but little surprise.

In one irrigated district of the state of Washington many farmers that only own from five to ten acres of orchards, own their own automobiles and lately a group photograph was taken of a dozen or fifteen of them in their autos,—to illustrate the profit which can be derived from even a five or ten acre fruit ranch.

The superior commercial varieties of fruits raised upon these farms are consumed principally in the London and New York markets, where they bring such exceptionally high prices that single apples are frequently sold for 10 cents each. The Spitzenberg, New Town Pippins, Winter Banana and Winesap apples have frequently been sold for \$2.50 to \$3 per box or a price by Eastern standards of \$7.50 to \$9 per barrel, while at the same time Michigan or York State apples of the best quality were bringing \$1 to \$2 per barrel and there is a well authenticated instance of a fruit raiser having made a profit in a single year of \$2,200 from a single acre of Winesap apples. Of course these apples possessed great uniformity in respect to intense color, size and high quality. This same grower cleared \$3,000 from 10 acres of land last year, or almost 30 per cent. on a \$2,000 per acre valuation. Of course where these tremendous profits are made in fruit raising, the rise in price of the land is naturally very rapid, having been in some of the more favored sections from \$100 to \$200 per acre each year for the last three or four years.

Don't Wrap the Trees.—The maple-worm season is here. Right now the pests of the shade trees are reaping their richest harvest. And a lot of people who don't know are wrapping the tree trunks with bands of sticky fly-paper, old quilts soaked with kerosene and bandages of medicated cotton.

"It's a waste of time and material, and it injures the trees to wrap things around the trunks," said F. F. Thompson, city forester. "They cause the trees to wilt above the point where they're wrapped. If the trees suffered only from the worms that climb up from the ground we would have little need to worry. The worms are hatched from eggs deposited in the foliage by the moths and butterflies we sometimes admire. Spraying is the only thing that will reach the worms. I use a mixture of three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Others use a dry spray, but the liquid is easiest for those who have not the advantage of the latest spraying devices."—Kansas "City Star."

Getting Color upon Fruit.—At a recent meeting of the Connecticut Horticultural society J. H. Hale discussed the methods of getting color in fruit. It matters little about the color of fruit used in home consumption, but market fruits must have good color, as the eye is caught by it and this leads to a more ready sale. Clear air and sunshine are the first requisites for producing color, and for this reason the Connecticut hills are particularly adapted to the needs of the fruit-raiser. Trees should be open-headed, well cultivated in the early season, and not at all later. Proper fertilization is also an important factor.

Oldest Apple Tree.—An apple from a tree at least 135 years old was brought to the "American" office this week by Josiah H. Higgins, of Ellsworth. When his grandfather, Levi Higgins, moved from Eastham, on Cape Cod, to Maine, in 1770, he brought with him the apple tree, and set it out on the place at Full's Cove, in what is now the town of Eden. There Mr. Higgins, and his father before him, both born on the place, ate the fruit. He is interested to know if there is an older tree in the county still bearing apples.

If farmers and fruit growers realized that every bird destroyed, and especially, every nest robbed, means an increase of insects which are destructive of crops, there would be a more earnest effort to increase both the numbers and the efficiency of Audubon societies.

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Spraying.

The fruit growers on the Peninsula of Delaware and Maryland are doing better work at spraying their orchards than growers anywhere we have noticed, says "Practical Farmer." At the recent meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural society at Dover, Del., we were struck by the magnificent condition of the apples exhibited. Not a sign of scab nor of codling moth was to be seen, and the spraying having kept the foliage perfect on the trees, caused the fruit to develop to a size and color that is seldom seen. For the first spraying we have found that the formula of five pounds of copper sulphate, five pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water to give excellent results. For later spraying it is better to reduce the copper sulphate to four pounds and increase the lime to six pounds and fifty gallons of water. For peach trees after the leaves are out, not over three pounds of copper sulphate to six pounds of lime should be used. In fact, it is hard to make it weak enough to avoid injury to the leaves of the peach. In the lime and sulphur spray for peaches and other fruits for the San Jose scale we have found it an advantage, and increasing the tendency of the mixture to prevent leaf curl on the peach, to dissolve three pounds of copper sulphate with the lime and sulphur mixture of fifty gallons.

For the codling moth on the apple, we prefer to use the arsenate of lead in the bordeaux mixture rather than paris green. This arsenate dissolves completely and is more uniform in the mixture than paris green, which does not dissolve to any extent. The spraying for codling moth should be done as soon as the blossoms fall, and while the apples are still pointed upwards, so that the poison may get into the calyx before it closes, as it does in a very short time. One pound of arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of bordeaux will be ample, and even a smaller amount will do. A second spraying with the poison a week or ten days later will be better both for the codling moth and the canker worm, for the best remedy for the canker worm is to keep the leaves well covered with the poison, and the arsenate of lead never injures the leaves as paris green often does. Then a later spraying with the plain bordeaux should be made. In these days of fungus diseases and insect pests the fruit grower must be on the alert if he expects to make his business profitable, for good fruit can only be had by keeping these enemies in check, and good fruit is going to command better and better prices, as the men who neglect spraying drop out and their orchards die.

How an Orchard Increases.—The annual increase in value of an apple tree in orchard is an interesting question, and was discussed in a late number of the Rural New Yorker. The opinions of half a dozen prominent fruit growers and nurserymen, among whom we find the name of Emory Albertson, vary considerably. One man estimates that an apple tree increase in value to the amount of one dollar for each year of the tree's life, after setting in orchard. Other estimates are lower. Albertson is of the opinion that an acre of land planted with good varieties of apples, and interplanted with suitable varieties of peach, will increase in value from \$50 to \$75 per acre in a period of six years. Of course a good deal will depend on the varieties of apples, the kind of soil in which they are planted, and the care which the trees annually receive. It would be easy to imagine an orchard which might be an actual incumbrance to the land instead of an asset. It seems reasonable to suppose that an apple tree under favorable circumstances will increase in value to the amount of fifty or seventy-five cents per year from the time of setting in orchard till the time it reaches full maturity. This in the case of the Northern Spy would give each tree a value of from \$20 to \$25, which is moderate. Peach trees figured in the same way would have about half that value.

The profitable tree is the one that grows vigorously from the first, and such is possible only where there is enough of plant food at hand. A tree that is starved at the beginning becomes stunted and receives a set-back from which recovery is slow, perhaps impossible. Just after the leaf buds open in the spring, and before the blossom buds open, give it a good spraying with the regular Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Give another one just after the blossoms drop, and then a third in about two weeks, to be followed by two more some time later, if troubled with the codling moth, which is almost sure to be the case in an old orchard.

The desire to have orchards convenient has often caused them to be located in undesirable places. If the convenient

place is not the best, the orchard should not be placed there. Nature will not adapt herself to our desires. We need to adapt ourselves to hers. The matter of setting an orchard is too important and too lasting to set it just where fancy would locate it.

The treatment of the pear blight may be classed under two general heads: (1) Methods which aim to put the tree in condition to resist blight or to render it less liable to the disease, and (2) methods for exterminating the microbe itself, which is of first importance for, if carried out fully, there can be no blight. The methods under the first head must unfortunately be directed more or less to checking the growth of the tree and, therefore are undesirable except in cases where it is thought that the blight will eventually get beyond control in the orchard. Under the head of cultural methods which favor or hinder pear blight, as the case may be, the most important are the pruning, fertilizing, cultivation and irrigation, but details in regard to these need not be given here, as the main reliance must be placed in the only really satisfactory method of controlling the disease; that is, the extermination of the microbes which cause it. Every particle of blight should be cut out and burned while the trees are dormant, not a single active case being allowed to survive the winter in the orchard or within a half mile or so from it.—Exchange.



Here is another scene in the Adirondack Mountains, a wild tract nearly a hundred miles square situated in the northeastern part of New York State, twelve hours ride from New York city. It offers a suggestion to our readers to get out into the by-ways and into the leaf-covered trails through the woodlands and by the brooks, rivers and lakes, where they can get near to Nature's heart.

Peaches and Apples on Rocky Land.

I have been growing the smaller fruits and peaches in Connecticut all my life, says J. H. Hale in American Agriculturist. In my earlier days we took the easier lands, but more recently we have cut timber and burnt out new districts, cleaned up the rocky hills, etc., getting this in a good state of cultivation, and ready for good fruit. My eye fell on about 125 acres of chestnut sprout land and I bought it. The owner said it was not worth over \$3 an acre to be taxed, and when he found that I wanted it, he wanted \$25 an acre. I bought it at that price, and put men to work to cut down these sprouts, and one clear day, in about two hours the whole place was swept clean with fire. We then commenced to dig holes for trees, and we soon found that some of the ground would not dig. We managed, however, with dynamite to get it all right, and planted the whole business in apples, with peaches as fillers.

When we planted we banked the trees up about 1 foot high. The winters 1904 and 1905 were the coldest known in the last 200 years. But we have no trouble with our trees. The men dug all about these little trees, and after they had grubbed a circle 4 feet in diameter about each tree of the whole 125 acres, they then started over again and extended the circle, and in that way kept on improving the land, and the trees kept on growing. They plowed up the land between four rows and these trees were growing best of all. If digging improves growth like that, why not plow all? We broke many plows and were helping the plow business, and as plows make peaches, we kept on and roughly plowed the whole 125 acres, and I know we will get good results, though I doubt if so rough a bit of orchard land was ever plowed before.

We have a good, thrifty orchard of 125 acres of land that was on the tax list at \$3 an acre a few years ago, and to-day at two years of age is worth \$200 an acre.

Niagara Peach.

The Niagara peach is one of the best varieties I have on my list. It is a strong grower, has a good leaf, but is not as good a shipper as the Elberta. It is a better grower, longer lived, and the quality is better. It is a profitable variety, and in my opinion, there is no reason why it should not be recommended for general planting.—Jay E. Allis, Orleans, county, N. Y.

You wish to know the good qualities and bad qualities of the Niagara. It is a good grower with strong leaves; good size and holding its size through the crop; fully as large as the largest Crawford, but not quite as large as largest Elberta. About half way between Early Crawford and Elberta in season; of fully as good quality as Early Crawford and far ahead of Elberta. It is not as hardy in fruit as Elberta, fully as hardy as Crawford. Not as highly colored as Elberta, but if plenty of potash be used about the trees, will give a very beautiful semi-transparent body with a pretty cheek on sunny side. I notice what H. A. S., on page 170, has to say of Niagara, and very much doubt his having that variety as I have never seen any with a "bluish tint." Either his soil is off or he has something else. The Elberta here in western New York is

Peach Growing Necessaries.

Country Life in America concludes an article on peach growing as follows: If one were to recapitulate the essentials of peach growing as practiced by the best growers everywhere, the categories would run something as follows: Clean tillage throughout the life of the orchard.

Cover crops late in the season.
Liberal use of manure or fertilizers.
Systematic annual pruning.
Through thinning of the young fruit.
Spraying for the leaf-curl.
Digging out the borers.
Inveterate hunting of curculio by the jarring process.
Burning "yellow" trees.
Scrupulous attention to sorting and grading fruit.
Wide-awake methods in marketing.
Each tree is to receive individual attention.

Value of Manure.—"What is the value of the manure from one cow or one horse for the winter? Which is worth the most? Is there any manurial value in coal ashes, and will it pay to haul them two miles? What is the best fertilizer for potatoes and the best time and how to apply it?" The value of the manure from any animal will depend on the food eaten, says "Practical Farmer." A cow kept all winter on straw will make manure hardly worth the hauling, while another that has been well fed on a balanced ration will make a valuable manure. What its value will be after keeping inside all winter or in the yard will depend on the condition in which it has been kept. Therefore it is altogether guesswork to say how much manure any animal will make during the winter or what its value will be after it is made. If the liquid part is well saved there will be little difference in the value of a ton of cow manure and a ton of horse manure, though it is common to rate the cow manure higher for some purposes and on some soils. Coal ashes have no value as manure. If you will examine our replies about fertilizers elsewhere you will find what we advise for potatoes.

Mad Dogs.—In my young days I was not afraid of dogs. I shy 'round them now, for which I have recently been laughed at, says "Southwestern Farmer." The Pasteur institute down at Austin is full of people who were not afraid of dogs. Since I have come to believe that a dog may cause hydrophobia, even though it is not afflicted with rabies, I am about as much afraid of a dog in a good humor as if it is mad. Hydrophobia is a form of blood poison, evidently, and I believe any dog or animal, after eating carrion, will produce it. This is why the poodle that has been "chawing" a dead chicken in the back alley is so deadly, in my opinion. The coyote and skunk are notorious carrion eaters, and both are deadly purveyors of hydrophobia, whether they are mad or not. If you get bitten, don't fool with a madstone. Hike out for the Pasteur institute.

The largest wolf hunt ever pulled off in McPherson county was held yesterday south of Windom. At the appointed time over 1,000 men were in line and surrounded sixteen sections of land, the tract being four miles square, and all moved toward the center. Wolves and jack rabbits were started up and when the men finally came together in the center there were thirteen wolves. Those with shotguns began shooting them, and then the dogs were turned on them.

During the fight six out of the thirteen wolves escaped and after the fight was over there were seven dead wolves. There are a great many wolves left yet in the same territory and another hunt is planned for next week.

Band Leader.—You wants us to play mit der funeral? Ees it a military funeral?

Stranger—No, it is the funeral of my brother. He was a private citizen. He requested this your band should play at his funeral.

Band Leader (proudly)—My pand, eh? Vy he shoosie my pand?

Stranger—He said he wanted everybody to feel sorry he died.

The great blunder of the colleges is that they have lifted men out of life in order to educate them for life. All educated college men know this and acknowledge it.—Elbert Hubbard, in "Human Life."

When you write to an advertiser please say, "I saw your advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower." This will help you and will also help us.

First Horse.—You look real chipper today. What's happened?

Second Horse.—Pulled an automobile back to town this morning.

very subject to the curl-leaf, while Niagara is very free, and when it comes to quality no one would eat an Elberta if he could get a Niagara. They compare about with Ben Davis and Northern Spy.—J. S. Woodward, Niagara Co., in "Rural New Yorker."

A Good Wash for Trees.

While in northwest Arkansas three years ago, says "Rural World," I accidentally learned of an emulsion that anyone can make that will protect young trees from rabbits and all insects, but as I wished to try it myself before telling others of it, I have withheld it until now. It may not be new to some, but there may be many others to whom it will prove a boon, as it has to me. Take two pounds of good lime (air slacked is not good for this purpose; I have tried it), add sufficient water to this so it will be thoroughly slaked. I used about a gallon. Some lime requires more than that. Add to this one wine glass full of crude carbolic acid, one pint of soft soap and one gallon of kerosene. Stir thoroughly and apply to the young trees with a paint brush. The above amount is sufficient for two hundred young trees. I tried this wash here last fall and have not seen a place where the rabbits have even bit on one of the trees this was applied to, although some older ones were skinned by them. The bark on the young trees is as smooth and nice as you please.—S. T. J., Jefferson Co., Mo.

"Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight, and just measure. It means honesty in all dealings, purity in all conversation, a charity as broad as the race, unflinching integrity, sympathy, humanity to man, loyalty to God."

Time is the last resort.

Fruit Farm Stories

BY CHARLES A. GREEN.

Bad Bill.—A Character Sketch.

Did I know him?
Yes, I knew him well as boy and man.
His brothers and father were great fishermen, but Bad Bill was too lazy to hunt or fish. He was too lazy to lift up his feet, therefore he walked with a shambling gait. He was too lazy to hold his head up, therefore even as a young man he was stooped shouldered; there was a curve in his body from his nose to his toes.

I never saw Bad Bill dressed up with new clothes and clean white linen. He was always wearing an old soiled suit and slouchy hat, often without collar or necktie. He was too lazy to shave, therefore always wore a full unkempt beard. His hair was ever in a frizzle. Bad Bill had a dirty mouth. I do not refer to its being constantly filled with tobacco juice, but to the bad language which he was in the habit of using. He looked with contempt upon virtue and the virtuous, and had a low idea of marriage, if one could judge from his conversation. I never saw him at church, no, not even at funerals.

Bad Bill was never known to swing a scythe, cradle or ax of the wood chopper. He shunned all jobs that made hard work necessary. His particular delight was to drive the horses harnessed to the old-time mower and reaper, or to tinker about the old-time threshing machine, driving the horses that propelled the thrasher, and at intervals to feed the threshing machine with the bundles of grain. He was a horse breaker, and claimed to have skill as a horse and cow doctor.

Should you hear Bad Bill talk you might consider him one of the wisest of men. He assumed great dignity on such occasions, and delivered himself of his wise sayings in a pompous manner. In truth, he was no fool; his face was on the whole intelligent. The wonder of his hearers when he talked was that he did not put into practice many of the seemingly wise sayings that filled his brain. He was able to instruct farmers in farming, yet he was the poorest of farmers. He could instruct parents in the way to bring up children when he had none of his own. He could teach the local politicians and trustees of the public school, members of the legislature or congress how better to perform their duties, of which he absolutely knew nothing.

Bad Bill took particular delight in cooning and always had several coon dogs. It is surprising that a man so lazy should take pleasure in tramping through the country cornfields, swamps and thickets all night following the coon dogs, and climbing trees to shake out the coons which the dogs had treed, but such is life.

As a faithful recorder of events, I must give bad Bill credit for all the virtues he possessed. He was not a thief. I never heard of his breaking into poultry yards or of his being found in vineyards or orchards stealthily carrying off the fruit, though he, like many others, might not hesitate to take a few bunches of grapes, or a few choice pears as though they were his own property, without sneaking. This is more than many who claim to be virtuous can assume as fact.

Finally I heard that bad Bill was married. This came as a surprise for I had never known of his having paid attention to any woman, and I knew that he had looked with scorn upon the marriage relation. He married when past the age of forty years. It was a wonder to me how so shiftless a man, who never had a dollar laid up for a rainy day, and who was unable to care for and clothe himself properly, should hope to be able to care for a wife and family. I wondered what kind of a husband and father Bill would make. I had in years past seen the garden that he had assumed to plant. I had seen it so overgrown with rank weeds as to hide a half grown cow if she were feeding therein. I had seen his house lacking provisions and fire wood. How could it be possible that such a man would be able to care for a family? How was it possible that any sane woman could be willing to link her destiny with such a man as bad Bill? Strange to relate, when I saw bad Bill's wife later I discovered that she was attractive in appearance; a woman who should have been able to win a more worthy husband.

After he married bad Bill moved away and I heard nothing of him for many years. One day I was driving along the highway in a secluded section of the country when to my surprise I saw approaching a moving skeleton of a horse,

in a harness tied up with strings and wires, attached to a rickety wagon that seemed ready to fall to pieces any moment, and in the wagon, miserably clad, was bad Bill and two little boys, whom I afterwards found were his children. I halted him and made inquiries as to his welfare and his present occupation.

I found that his principal business was to search through the country picking up bones from horses, cows and other farm animals which had died, and had been wastefully cast into the wood lands or other out of the way places to decay. It will be seen that as of old he was not inclined to tackle work seriously. Desiring to be charitable, I will say that Bad Bill was never a strong man, and that possibly he was not physically capable of undertaking very hard work. From the appearance of Bad Bill and his children, his horses, harness and wagon, I could form some idea of the condition of his home. Evidently it was not a palace.

Shall I, a student of human nature and a philosopher, a man claiming to be just in my criticism, be harsh in my judgment of Bad Bill? No, therefore I ask, why was he Bad Bill? Was he bad because he wanted to be bad? Possibly not. In studying life we must allow for inheritance, that is for the tendency of human beings to retrograde, to degenerate, to turn back to lower types. We see this in the propagation of fruits, plants and vines. If we plant a thousand seeds of the Crawford peach, nine-tenths of the seedlings will be inferior to the Crawford, and we will expect none of them to be superior to the Crawford, with the possible exception of one or two. We find then that the tendency of seedling fruits is to degeneracy rather than to improvement. In the human family I conclude that there is the same tendency to degenerate as in fruits, but that this degeneracy is counteracted by the teaching of the church, by schools, by good government, and by social contact with good people. Bad Bill, doubtless, had ancestors like himself, from whom he inherited shiftlessness and lack of mental and moral fibre.

One day Bad Bill was hunting for bones in the low lands near a laborer's cottage, located near the New York Central railroad tracks over which fast trains were passing every few minutes. Looking up from his work he saw a small child playing upon the railroad track, and close at hand was approaching at nearly a mile a minute a heavy express train. Immediately Bad Bill made a rush for the point of danger, succeeded in whirling the child from the track, but he himself was caught by the engine and torn into a great many pieces. This teaches that here is some good in every person. Even Bad Bill had his redeeming traits of character.

Hot Water as a Remedy.—If cold-blooded persons, who are seldom troubled with thirst, will make it a habit to drink daily a certain amount of hot water during the winter season, they will find they are less apt to take cold, as it improves circulation and benefits coughs and insomnia, says "Vick's Magazine."

If taken just before retiring, it will prove more beneficial as it warms up the system and prepares it for a good night's sleep.

The most severe case of sick headache succumbs to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A towel folded, dropped in hot water, wrung out quickly and applied over the stomach will relieve the most stubborn case of colic.

A hot salt bath, prepared by adding a teaspoonful of sea salt, purchased from your druggist, to the water, which must be warm as possible to stand, then rinsing off in clear water, followed by a good rubbing, will be found to be real strengthening for a child just recovering from the numerous diseases of children.

If bathed with hot water, in which potatoes have been boiled, one suffering with chilblains may be greatly relieved.

A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water, wrung out and quickly applied over the seat of pain, will promptly relieve neuralgia or toothache.

For an acute attack of croup, fold a flannel several times lengthwise, dip in hot water, wring quickly and apply. Continue this process for fifteen minutes and the sufferer will be relieved.

Send three new subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower with your own renewal, all for only one dollar, or send \$1 for your own subscription 3 years.

Bacteria in the Manure Heap.

The most valuable fertilizer that can be used on most lands is now generally recognized to be manure. The reasons for this are varied, says Country Gentleman. For our purpose we only need notice that its value consists in the fact, first, that it furnishes food for the subsequent generation of crops, and, second, that it furnishes the soil with large quantities of active bacteria whose utility we have already discovered. The material in a manure heap, however, is only of value for crops after it has undergone a variety of changes, due to the action of the micro-organisms. These changes are very profound, and totally modify the nature of the material. A knowledge of them will enable a farmer to control them better and to handle intelligently this very valuable material.

To understand what is going on in a manure heap, we must ask first what materials it contains. It contains great quantities of undigested food which comprise a large series of different bodies; it contains also large quantities of hay and straw; it holds sugars and fats and starches, and may contain, indeed, any vegetable or animal product. The most valuable part of it, however, is the liquid manure from animals, which is too frequently allowed by the farmer to run to waste as not worth saving. This material is really the most valuable part of the whole, for it is found that it contains about two-thirds of the nitrogen and four-fifths of the potash of the manure heap; and inasmuch as these are the most important foods for plants, it is clear that this liquid manure is more valuable than all the rest. The value of the liquid manure has been strongly emphasized in recent years, so that most farmers to-day understand it; yet many, still ignorant of the facts, allow this material to leach into the ground, to soak away quite out of reach, and never take any pains to retain it for the use of their crops.

None of the materials mentioned above is in condition for plant use. They are all too highly complex. They are all the products of plant or animal life, rather than materials on which plants can feed. Before they can be of any value, therefore, they must undergo the general type of changes that we have referred to in a previous paper. Hence green manure is of no immediate value to the crops, and it is only after it is fermented that it becomes of practical utility.

The fermentations that go on in the manure heap are of two types. The first of these produces a chemical destruction, by which these highly complex products of animal and plant life are broken to pieces and brought down into much simpler forms, toward a condition in which they can be used again by plants. The inevitable result of such a pulling to pieces is a loss of material. As we have already noticed, the decomposition processes give rise to large quantities of gases, and many of these gases pass from the manure heap and enter the atmosphere, when they are of course quite lost. It is impossible totally to prevent such losses, but it is to the farmer's interest to reduce them as much as he can.

Financial Value of Frost.

Farmers couldn't do without it. It breaks the ground up as nothing else will, and a very mild winter is bad for the soil. The longer the frost in season the better the ground gets, and \$500 will, on an average, be added to the bearing capabilities of a little 500-acre farm by a fortnight's cold weather. Besides breaking the soil it kills all the wireworms and grubs and ruins the eggs of thousands of harmful insects that are waiting for the warm weather to hatch out and devastate the young crops. If land is not occasionally frozen it becomes worth very little.

The householder grumbles at his broken waterpipes, but he does not know that when a frost is in progress microbes and all the bacteria that are always floating by myriads in the air are being slain. Mortality rates go down 40 per cent. during a good dry frost.

The householder will probably save in doctor's bills more than he pays out to the wily plumber. Nearly all the germs that swarm in milk are killed when the milk is near freezing point.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium.

Cures for Consumption.

Don't live, work or sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air.
Keep at least one window open in your bedroom day and night.

Fresh air helps to kill the consumption germ.

Fresh air helps to keep you strong and healthy.

Don't eat with soiled hands—wash them first.

Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time you can be cured; if you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, or until you are very weak, it may be too late; at any rate it will in the end mean more time out of work and more wages lost than if you had taken care of yourself at the start.

Don't drink whisky, beer or other intoxicating drinks; they will do you no good, but will make it harder for you to get well.

Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

Good food, fresh air, and rest are the best cures. Keep in the sunshine as much as possible and keep your windows open, winter and summer, night and day—fresh air, night and day, is good for you.

Go to a hospital while you can and before it is too late. There you can get the best treatment, all the rest, all the fresh air, and all the food which you need.

The careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then."

Patience—What do they charge for a seat at the skating rink?

Practice—Why, I paid for the skates and then I sat down for nothing.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Here," said Senator Newlands the other day, "is a Nevada pun."

"An old farmer sat on the doorstep smoking his pipe. His favorite hen pecked near him. He regarded the hen indulgently as he puffed the smoke into the clear evening air.

"All of a sudden he gave a start of astonishment.

"By jingo," he said, 'the old hen is eating stray tacks. Can she be going to lay a carpet?'"

A little maiden was told by her mother to ask God to make her a good girl. "Dear God," prayed the wee miss, "please make me a good girl; and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

"Now in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room.

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—Exchange.

"I don't want to quote Kipling," said Gray, after he had completed his botany book, "but I guess I have described everything in the way of a plant."

"Have you described a municipal plant that will hold water?" was asked casually.

With instant perception he saw that he had failed and immediately began the work of revision.

Horace Greeley once wrote a note to a brother editor in New York whose writing was, if possible, equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it, sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it, but was likewise unable to read it, and said to the boy: "Go—take it back. What does the fool mean?" "Yes, sir," said the boy, "that is just what he says, so I guess you've got it right."

"The wise man continues unmoved."—Horace.

"A fat kitchen makes a lean will."—Franklin.

"The Age of Miracles is forever here."—Carlyle.

"God helps them at help themselves."—Franklin.

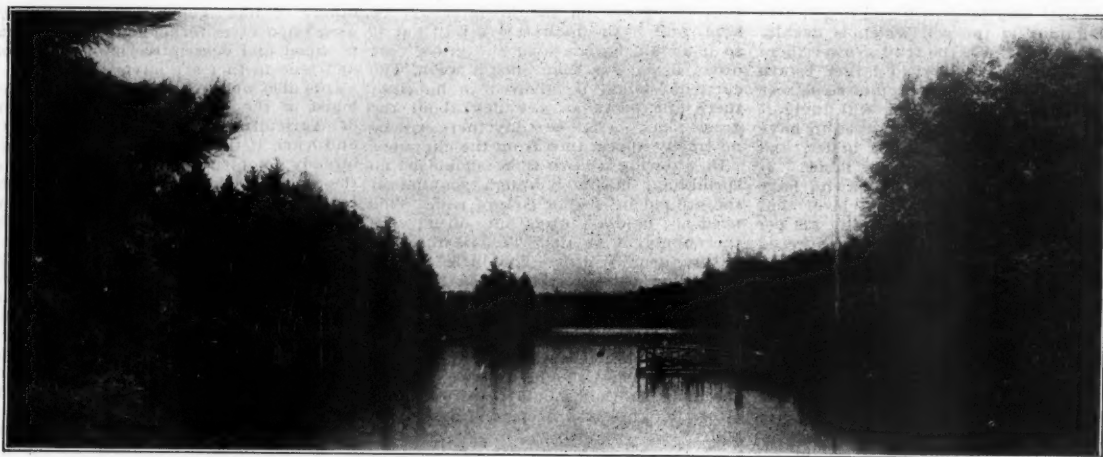
"Diligence is the mother of good luck."—Franklin.

"Grace thy house, and let not that grace thee."—Franklin.

"Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy."—Franklin.

"What maintains one vice would bring up two children."—Franklin.

Necessity accomplishes more than choice.



This is a photograph of a lake in the Adirondack mountains where the editor of Green's Fruit Grower spends several weeks of almost every year. The Adirondack mountains are located on the northeastern border of New York state, twelve hours ride from New York city, and twelve hours ride from Rochester, N. Y., by rail. If you expect to visit the Adirondack mountains, write to the Cascade Lakes Hotel, Cascade, N. Y., Essex county, applying for their beautiful booklet, illustrated with views of lakes and mountains. Always mention Green's Fruit Grower when you write. Terms, twelve to twenty dollars per week.

Our Offer of Stock in Green's Fruit Grower.

I asked a friend to criticize the full page advertisement calling attention to the incorporation of Green's Fruit Grower and the offering of stock for sale in that publication.

The opinion of this friend is that we have not painted this offer in colors bright enough. In other words, that we have not exaggerated as most of such advertising is exaggerated. This is precisely what I intended to aoid. I have intended to avoid any possibility of exaggeration. In the first place, I have placed a very low value upon the publication, not one-half the value which many other publishers would place on such a valuable magazine. It is my intention that if any friend or subscriber is disappointed in this stock, it shall be a pleasant disappointment and not an unprofitable one. In other words, it is my wish that he should find the investment much better than he expected.

A new bank was recently started in Rochester, N. Y. I was allowed to subscribe \$1,000 for its stock, but I was not allowed to take more than \$1,000. I felt privileged that I was allowed this small amount. Now as to the result. From the moment I was interested in this bank I deposited money there. Further than this, I was led unconsciously to speak of the marvelous success of this new bank, which indeed forged ahead faster than any bank I have ever known. Thus this small investment made me a friend of the institution and a helper.

This is precisely what I aim to do in distributing a small amount of the stock of Green's Fruit Grower among our subscribers and friends. While I do not expect that they will spend time in working for Green's Fruit Grower. I do expect that they will take greater interest in this publication, and that we will have in various parts of the country a number of stockholders who will, without particular effort on their part, be helpful to Green's Fruit Grower, calling the attention of their friends to its good qualities.

When I bought the stock in this new bank spoken of, I felt a proprietary interest in that bank. The president and other officers made my acquaintance. I felt that I was a part owner of the bank. This is precisely the way you will feel when you become a stockholder in Green's Fruit Grower. You will feel that you are a part owner of a successful magazine, well-known in every state and territory. You will also feel that you are aiding a great and good enterprise. Green's Fruit Grower is not published entirely as a money making proposition. The ambition of its editor is to make it a helpful publication, teaching its readers to look up and lift up, physically, mentally and spiritually.

What are you living for? Do you want to enlarge your sphere of usefulness? Possibly you can broaden out by becoming a part owner of Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion.

There are some to whom a mining scheme or a plantation in Africa or Cuba would be more tempting than the publishing of a magazine like Green's Fruit Grower. But remember that mining and other similar schemes are risky ventures of which it is difficult to learn anything definite, while here is a proposition of which you have already had long acquaintance.

Our Hopes and Ambitions.—Green's Fruit Grower is starting out on a new era. It now has as associate editor, Professor H. E. Van Deman, one of the most noted pomology experts on this continent, formerly United States pomologist at Washington, D. C., who has

been with us for many years. Within the last few months Mr. John W. Ball, long known to the editor as an experienced and able man, not only as a publisher and editor, but as a counsellor and in other ways, has joined the forces of Green's Fruit Grower.

The valuable services of men in other parts of this country have been secured and it is our hope that we will raise the standard of Green's Fruit Grower to a much higher and more helpful standard than it has ever attained before. We call particular attention to our June issue, also to the issues of April and May, and to those which will follow.

Green's Fruit Grower Company,
Charles A. Green,
President and Treasurer.

A Talk With Neighbor Baldwin About Lightning Rods.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Green.—Do you believe in the effectiveness of lightning rods as a protection for houses, barns and other buildings?

Baldwin—I confess I have always had doubts about the value of lightning rods.

G.—What caused your doubts?

B.—My first doubt is about the proper method of erecting and placing in position a lightning rod.

G.—What are your ideas on the subject?

B.—Lightning rods should be constructed on a scientific basis. The tips of the rods and the rods themselves should be made of the proper metal and of size sufficient to carry off the shock; the most important, of all, and the point most usually neglected is that the end of the rod which enters the soil should be planted deep enough to reach moisture. Usually the ground end of the lightning rod is not placed in the soil deeper than two or three feet, whereas in most cases it should be planted at least 6 feet deep, otherwise the ground would be so dry as not to be a good conductor.

G.—Have you found water to be a conductor of electricity?

B.—Yes, this has been discovered as a practical fact by firemen in cities. Firemen have been killed by electricity following a stream of water thrown by fire engines against electric wires.

G.—How about water pipes in connection with lightning rods?

B.—If there are iron pipes running through the house, and from the roof of the house to the cellar, connecting with water mains, these pipes are the best possible conductors of electricity and will often save the house from injury when it is struck by lightning. In cities the cast iron pipes extend from the cellar through the roof, thus if the lightning rod is attached to this iron pipe extending through the roof perfect access for the safe escape of the electric charge may be secured.

G.—Have you found it necessary to have the lightning rod insulated so that it can not touch the roof or any part of the house?

B.—No. If the lightning rod is of sufficient size to carry the charge, the electric current will not leave the rod, which is a good conductor, for the wood, brick or stone of which the house is composed which are poor conductors. All the insulators of glass and tile put on at considerable expense years ago were of no practical value, but were often worse, for the reason that they would slip out of the iron staples which held them, leaving the rod in full connection with the iron staples, which is far worse than if no insulator had been used.

G.—Do you think there is really much danger of the average farm, village or city house being struck by lightning?

B.—I do not think there is much danger, probably not more danger than there would be of your getting injured in a railroad accident in traveling to the nearest city or village, and possibly not nearly so much danger. People are frightened by flashes of lightning and the roll of thunder, but statistics show that very few people are injured by lightning each year, taking the whole country into consideration.

G.—Is there more danger from lightning in the country than in cities?

B.—Yes. A house in the country is a more prominent feature on the landscape than a house in the city and is more apt to be located on an elevation or near large trees. There are many reasons why houses in cities are not so liable to injury as those in the country. The thousands of telegraph and telephone wires, the wires of street cars of the electric lines carry off much electricity, as do also the rails of the street car tracks and the railroads; then the iron pipes of the water works companies carry off much electricity.

G.—Do you consider trees near houses a menace or a protection from lightning?

B.—A very tall tree standing near the house may answer the purpose of a lightning rod. Some trees attract the electric current more readily than others; the beach tree seldom attracts, while the oak or elm are more often struck by lightning than others.

G.—What do you advise people to do during an electric storm?

B.—It is easy for frightened persons to make themselves absolutely safe in any house or other building. All one has to do is to insulate himself, which he can do by placing each leg of the chair in a glass tumbler, or in an earthenware cup or plate; then he should seat himself in this chair with his feet on the round of the chair, keeping them entirely off the floor, or away from any outside object; it is then almost impossible for the lightning to strike him. It is barely possible that a flash of lightning coming in through the draught of a window might strike him in this protected position, but it is not probable.

Chipmunks.

A recent issue of the excellent magazine, "Success" in an editorial speaks of chipmunks when it is evident that it has in mind the red squirrel. The article says, in the spring the chipmunk can be seen darting from the topmost branches of trees making the woods merry with his musical voice, or words to that effect.

Since I was brought up on a farm I know that chipmunks are ground animals and that they do not take to trees unless driven there through fear. I have never noticed that chipmunks were very noisy or musical; they have a little chirp and when you come upon them suddenly they give a screech of alarm and dash into their holes or into a stone wall.

"Spring fever got into our frame last month, and we quoted poetry, talked about flowers, fishing tackle, the farm, the country, and the woods; and—alas! at the crisis, we said, in our delirium:

The chipmunk races from root to topmost branch, and chatters vigorously at anything in sight, plunging into his hole if the dangers come too close, or jumping from branch to branch with the mad spring blood racing his veins."

And now, bringing the chipmunk and ourselves to earth again (with a thud), comes a letter from the editor of our esteemed contemporary, Green's Fruit Grower, who writes:

"You have made a mistake in your last issue. The furry animal you refer to

is the red squirrel, not the chipmunk. The latter is a ground animal, and is not inclined to climb trees. As a boy and man on the farm, I have never seen a chipmunk climb a tree unless forced there by danger. He is not musical, like the red squirrel. His voice is heard mainly in a squeak of danger or fear as you approach him suddenly, when he scampers into a hole in the ground or in a stone pile, not up a tree if he can find other hiding places."

"We apologize. Mr. Green is doubtless right, and our natural history is at fault. But when we remember that first, exquisite, bright, blue-skied day of spring on which our phantasy was penned—when we remember the love and light and laughter in the balmy air, and the lilting call of the early birds (catching the worms), and the other 'hasheesh dreams' of the high, delicious fever which we had, we cannot regret that we soared to the top of the tree with that chip—red squirrel, and sprung from branch to branch; and both we and our readers ought to be grateful that we were mercifully saved from breaking forth into the fascinating song of our early childhood.—"Success Magazine" for April.

Banding for Codling Moth.

The use of bands to trap the full-grown larvae of the codling moth was the only remedial measure of value employed before arsenical sprays were discovered, says Farmers' Bulletin 247.

If an orchard has been given good care, and spraying is thoroughly done, it may be unnecessary to use bands. If, however, the trees are old and cracked, and have holes in the trunks and branches, so that spraying is difficult, the use of bands will materially aid in bringing the insect under control.

Banding for this insect is simply affording it a good place to spin its cocoon, and killing the larva or pupae after it has gone beneath the band. Cloth bands, from ten to twelve inches in width, are folded once lengthwise and placed around the tree. They can be fastened in such a way as to be easily removed and replaced, by driving a nail



Large apple tree properly banded for codling moth.

through the ends and then nipping off the head of an angle so as to leave a sharp point. If a tree is large, one band should be placed on the trunk and one on each of the larger limbs. Cloth bands of any heavy dark-colored stuff are much preferable to bands of hay or paper. When bands are used, the trees should be scraped clean of rough or loose bark, to leave as few other attractive places as possible in which the larvae might spin cocoons. Inspection of the bands should be made regularly at intervals of ten days, and all larvae and pupae found beneath them should be destroyed with a knife. If used alone, banding is but little effective in badly infested localities, but it is a most valuable adjunct to spraying. Under no circumstances should banding be used as a substitute for spraying.—Farm Stock Journal.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: All of the papers so often print articles relative to "the industrious American hen" telling of the countless numbers of eggs and fowls produced annually, and of the mortgages lifted, and comforts and even luxuries provided by this same profitable hen; in fact, we hear so much in her praise that it is really surprising to see what barren yards the fowls are commonly confined in; many yards have nothing whatever to shade the fowls, while others have nothing whatever growing in them but weeds, when with so little trouble they could be converted into parks of beauty to the beholder, comfort to the fowls and profit to the owner.—A. C. S.

Don't neglect a cold or a cough.

FRUIT HELPS

BY
Prof. H. E. VanDeman
Associate Editor.



How to Enrich the Soil.

The time will never come when we will not be concerned about the enriching of the soil. Nature has provided ample fertility for the growing of all the crops that man will ever need; but much of it is so hidden, and in some respects so mysteriously hidden, that it is not known to any but the closest students of science, and to them only imperfectly. The fertility that is so greatly needed is in the soil, and also in the water and air. Every rivulet that connects its flow with the ocean is carrying tiny particles of fertility in its waters. The beds of sluggish streams, lakes and the great oceans are strewn with the washings from the land, and their waters hold in solution mineral salts that plant life may utilize in some future time. The air holds carbon in the form of a gas that yields the principal material from which all woody substances is built, and also one of the most invigorating agents, nitrogen, known to plant life. These are boundless in extent and inexhaustible in quantity.

Along with all other cultivators of the soil the fruit growers must know the sources of supply of the plant foods that he must have and how to secure them whenever needed. The practical question comes to us for solution almost every day, how may we best fertilize our fruit crops?

Nearly every one looks first to the barn yard for plant food. This is, largely, the most natural and reasonable thing to do. A large part of the animal waste and also the vegetable waste of the farm finds its way to the manure piles about the stables and feed lots. This sort of refuse contains the very elements that plants need to cause them to grow vigorously. But the supply is often insufficient and we ought to know what they are and how to provide them in suitable quantities at moderate cost.

Lime.

Without going into the scientific details of plant foods very deeply, we may say that there are certain elements that plants must have in such proportions as they require or else suffer. They must also have them in available forms. There are, according to the best scientific authorities, thirteen of these elements in all. Almost every tillable soil contains all of them in sufficient amounts for the ordinary needs of plant growth except about four. One of the latter is lime, and this is only needed to be applied occasionally. On certain soils that are acid in character, from too much decaying vegetable matter, or that are naturally deficient in lime, it pays to apply it. Lime that has long been slaked, should never be put on land, for it has gone through a chemical change that makes it of little value. It is best to be perfectly fresh, and if possible, unslaked, but ground fine. There are firms that supply it in this condition direct from the kilns. It should be slaked in the soil, as nearly so as possible, by working it under as soon as spread. Twenty-five bushels per acre is considered enough, and will do for three years. An orchard or any other fruit plantation that needs liming will show the benefits by invigorated growth and better bearing.

Nitrogen.

Of the three leading elements that are most likely to be needed in enriching the soil, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, the former is by far the most costly to procure in a commercial way, and yet the cheapest, by taking advantage of nature's provision. Nitrogen is a gas and four-fifths of the bulk of the air is composed of it, and in a state of purity. In chemical combination with other elements it becomes plant food in the soil and is found there in abundance, in what we call rich soils. What we call poor soils are always sure to be wanting in nitrogen.

Crimson Clover.

Plants cannot feed directly on the nitrogen of the air, but it is a most fortunate fact that there is a class of plants that can and do extract the nitrogen from the air and store it in their roots through the agency of certain bacteria. These are the legumes, of which the clovers, peas, beans and other pod-bearing plants are prominent examples. When the bacteria have once fixed the nitrogen it is in available condition for any future

crops that may be grown and it will also add humus to the soil which is usually much needed. For the fruit grower there is nothing that will yield larger return for small outlay than a crop of some sort of nitrogen gatherer. It will invigorate the growth of orchard trees to have a crop of this kind plowed under, and at almost no cost except the labor. It has been estimated by some who have had experience with crimson clover that a good crop of it is worth fully \$20 per acre to an orchard. It will not succeed over so wide an area as the common red clover but where it does succeed it has the advantage of being quickly grown and turned to account, because it is an annual. If sown in the late summer or fall, it will grow up very quickly, and, if the climate is mild it will winter over safely and be in condition to plow under by April or May. This will give ample time to begin cultivating the orchard. The crimson clover should not be allowed to grow to maturity in an orchard but be turned under by the time it has begun to bloom. Otherwise, it may sap the soil of its moisture too much. Early and thorough tillage is what an orchard needs and this should not and need not be defeated at the expense of securing a good crop of crimson clover worked into the soil. It is also good for vineyards, and bush fruits, seeded in strips between the rows in the late summertime and plowed under the next spring.

The Cow Pea.

Another most valuable crop for growing in an orchard for the purpose of adding nitrogen to the soil, and humus as well, is the cow pea. It was thought for many years that this crop was only suitable for the southern states but this has been found to be a great mistake. It has been grown with good results as far north as Wisconsin and New York. But it must be well understood that, although called a pea, it is a bean and a very tender one and should not be put in the ground until it is warm enough to grow melons and other crops that are very sensitive to cold. Then it will come on quickly and mature as early as any variety of corn. There are different varieties of the cow pea, as to earliness and in other respects, and for the more northern sections only the earliest kinds should be planted. Although cow peas will do well when sown broadcast it is better to plant them in drills about 2 1/2 feet apart and cultivate at least twice. From half a bushel to a bushel is enough for an acre. This will insure a stand, provided the seed is good, that will cover the ground completely. It is best to leave the crop to mature and rot on the ground, that all of the fertility may be added to the soil when plowed under after frost or the next spring. An orchard so treated will be wonderfully stimulated by the nitrogen gathered from the soil and stored in the pea roots. The soil will also be loosened and made more porous by reason of the humus that is added to it.

Although these suggestions fall far short of covering the whole subject of soil enrichment, such as is needed by the fruit grower or any other cultivator of the soil, they will if followed, serve to greatly improve it and at comparatively small cost.

Answers to Inquiries.

Would you advise buying a big power spraying outfit, with the idea of using it to spray many large orchards, or should every man have his own spray outfit?—C. A. R., N. Y.

Reply: A large spraying machine is very useful in an orchard of large size or in a neighborhood. There are places where the spraying is done for the neighborhood by a large machine and with success, about as threshing is done, but there are some serious objections to it. When the time comes to spray it should be done very promptly and this is often impossible to do with one machine for several orchards. But several smaller machines could be made to do the same work in a shorter time and when it would do more good. Spraying must be done like shooting, when the game is in sight.

How should lawns be treated in summer time? I have one that is made of mixed grasses, but mostly Blue grass and Dutch clover.—O. O. W., Pa.

Reply: One of the main things in caring for a lawn is to mow it frequently, but not close. It is a very common mistake to clip lawns too closely. If this is done there is not enough leaf area left to carry on the normal functions of the plants and they grow weakly and often die. This thins out the great carpet over the lawn and its purpose is partly defeated.

Nearly all lawn mowers are set to cut too low. Two inches is about the height

that the grass on the lawn should be kept, and if the mower is set to cut it so it should be run over the grass very often, never less than once a week. The cuttings should be allowed to lie right there and serve as a mulch about the grass roots. After one day there will be no trashy appearance from the clippings.

In watering a lawn there should be no sprinkling, but a thorough soaking of the ground in case of lack of rain. This need not be done often, but do it very thoroughly, if at all. That is the way nature usually does. The little surface sprinkling we so often see on lawns is nothing but an aggravation to the growing grass. The roots are brought to the surface by the moisture there and then allowed to become scorched by the hot sunshine. They should be kept deep by the moisture that should there for them. Grass delights in a deep, rich and moist soil.

Should we be discouraged if vines and trees do not start to leaf out at once after planting.—J. H. Oher.

Reply: No, there is no certainty that trees just set will die if they do not start at the first signs of spring. However, if they have been set early the buds ought to start out very promptly. In case a tree here and there does not do so there is some good reason for it and it may be a very serious one. The soil should be carefully stirred about the tree and everything done to make sure that it is neither too dry nor too wet.

It is often that trees are not cut back sufficiently at time of planting, and there is too much evaporating surface on them for roots to keep supplied with water. When a tree does not start its buds promptly it should be cut back more, in the hope of assisting it in the maintenance of the proper relations between roots and top. It is better done late than never.

1. I would like to have your garden editor tell me how to get celery seed to sprout.

2. Also please tell in the "Fruit Grower" about the laws in regard to naming fruits and vegetables. Also what is considered honorable practice in giving new names to old varieties.

3. What are the indications that a young fruit tree needs water?—George H. Putnam, Kans.

Reply: The growing of celery in Kansas is a very different matter from growing it in the northern regions, where it is more at home. It is not well to sow the seed there earlier than the middle of June, for the plants should do the most of their growing in the cool weather of the fall. The soil in which to sow the seed should be specially prepared. A good way is to sift together a pile of one-third common clay soil, one-third sand and one-third well rotted stable manure. Choose a place where a building or tall close fence keeps off the afternoon sunshine, and then dig out about six inches of the soil and replace it with that which has been prepared and crowning it slightly. About this put a board frame 8 inches high in front and 12 at the back. Sow the seeds 1-2 an inch deep in rows 3 inches apart, cover with soil, press firmly with a board and water thoroughly. Over the frame stretch a muslin cover to exclude the glare of the sun on clear days and leave it open at night. Keep the bed moist by thoroughly watering it but do not have it really wet except when freshly watered. When the plants come up be very careful not to keep the cloth cover so close over them as to cause them to grow spindling. It is well to shear off half the tops a time or two before time to set the plants in their permanent location. This makes them stocky and develops a good root system.

2. The American Pomological society has a set of rules especially for the naming of fruits, but I do not know that there is any such thing prepared by anyone for the naming of vegetables. There ought to be, however, for the names of many vegetables are ridiculously long, and often confusing.

The pomological rules give the first right to apply a name to a fruit to the originator and next to the introducer. This however, is subject to the approval of the standing committee on nomenclature of the society. All names should be as short and simple as possible, preferably of one word, never more than two. All bombastic, extravagant, far-fetched or cumbersome names are forbidden. Those having high sounding titles, such as names of generals, admirals, kings, queens and other dignitaries not closely allied with pomology are to be discouraged if not absolutely rejected. The names of fruits should be such as can be easily spelled and pronounced. Common sense and not wild fancy should rule in selecting them. Those having the words, seedling, favorite, pippin, burre, doynenne and

others of like general and commonly used import are forbidden. Geographical, personal and descriptive names, if short and true to fact are advisable.

It is also well to first consult the pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and learn if the proposed name has been already adopted for another variety of the same species. For instance, we may have a variety of apple and pear both of the same name, but not two apples or two pears. Many fruits and vegetables are named and offered to the public that might never have been heard of, publicly, because of their inferiority or close similarity to others of the same season already well distributed. By referring them to the proper authorities before deciding to name and sending them out a great deal of needless trouble and expense might be saved.

3. Every fruit grower ought to know when his trees need water as quickly as a mother knows when her baby needs nursing. She does not always need the suggestive hungry wail of the infant to warn her. Nor should a tree need to curl its leaves to make the fruit grower see that it needs water. In the irrigated regions there is constant need to keep watch of the moisture in the soil, but at Olathe, Kansas, there is no water for irrigation, except it be from the city water works. Nature controls the water supply in Eastern Kansas, and as I know by years of experience, greatly to my sorrow, we sometimes had far too little and then far too much. Where there is water at command the fruit grower ought to make sure that his soil is about uniformly moist. The cultivator will reveal this, or it can be told by digging with a hoe in different places. A very successful fruit grower in North Yakima, Wash., where irrigation is universal, told me once that he watched his bearing apple trees and when there was the least sign of yellow leaves at the base of the young branches he at once applied water from the ditch. But this was rather too late to prevent checking of growth, for this was a symptom of distress that was too acute. For best results the symptoms of drouth should never be allowed to appear.

H. E. VanDeman

Beginning of Famous Men.

Jay Gould was a book agent.
Henry Villard was a reporter.
Elihu Burritt was a blacksmith.
Benjamin Franklin was a printer.
A. T. Stewart was a school teacher.
James J. Hill began as a roustabout.
Abraham Lincoln was a rail-splitter.
Daniel Drew began as a cattle trader.
Cornelius Vanderbilt ferried his own boat.
William Lloyd Garrison was a printer's devil.
John Wanamaker began life at \$1.25 a week.
Andrew Carnegie began life at \$2.50 a week.
William A. Clark as a young man was a miner.
John Jacob Astor sold apples in the street.
Thomas Edison began as a telegraph operator.
Henry H. Rogers was a grocer's delivery boy.
John D. Rockefeller worked in a machine shop.

An Old Subscriber.

Dear Mr. Green: I first subscribed for your "Fruit Grower" from Florida twenty-two years ago, so I think I must be one of your oldest. In your picture now I think you look to be ten years older than you did twenty years ago. Enclosed find one dollar for renewal, chiefly for old acquaintance sake. We came to Philadelphia, Pa., twenty years ago, without any money, we now own a nice, new, brown-stone front, two big lots in Fox Chase in the suburbs, and money in the bank, making a total of about four thousand five hundred. I am fifty-four years old, and have been working forty years, and in all that time I have not lost a month for being sick or out of work.—James Johnson.

Agents Wanted.

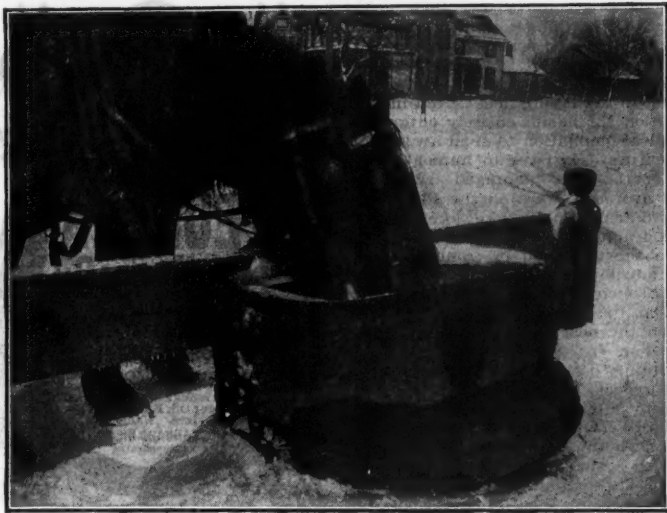
To Solicit Subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower.

Work near home and good pay. We employ men or women to do this work. Send for samples, instructions and full particulars. Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost;
When health is lost, something is lost;
When character is lost, all is lost.

—In 1904 the United States exported \$7,409,200 worth of electrical machinery.

—Cabbages in Cuba grow to such size that a single head often weighs twenty pounds.



A HUMANE DEVICE.

The Humane Society, of Rochester, N. Y., calls our attention to the necessity of watering places for horses by the above illustration which they have kindly loaned Green's Fruit Grower. Horses, cows and other animals deserve and appreciate kind treatment. I have a cow which expresses almost as much affection for me as members of my own family for the reason that I have treated her well. Horses suffer daily for want of water. Their drivers are often thoughtless, and do not come to their senses until the horse makes a strong push for a watering box in sight, provided by some kind person or institution. It is even more necessary to have watering places for dumb animals than for men for men, have the ability to go where they choose, which horses do not possess. Discretion is necessary in the watering of horses. They should not be allowed to drink large quantities of water immediately after eating, nor when they are to be driven or submitted to severe strains in pulling. A horse cannot travel fast when his stomach is filled with water, but water does not long remain in his stomach, but it is soon absorbed by the system, therefore if the horse is driven moderately after heavy drinking in a short time all will be well. As abundant as water is on the earth, what a pity that any animal should suffer for the need of this life giving and life sustaining fluid. Animals can live a long time without food, but they can live but a short time without water.

Low Heads for Fruit Trees.

Henry M. Dunlap, of Illinois, president of the National Applegrowers' congress and the manager of 1200 acres of apple orchards, speaking from his own conditions, advocated low-headed trees as less injured by wind and borers, while one-third to one-half of the fruit can be picked from the ground. To secure cross-fertilization, plant in blocks 64 trees square, for large orchards, keeping the different varieties separate. The best crop for a young orchard is corn, although vines, vegetables, and small fruits can be grown to advantage. Grain should never be grown in an orchard, as it robs the trees of moisture when it is most needed, and then when removed leaves the soil exposed. The fruit is picked in half-bushel baskets lined with burlap, and bushel crates are found very handy for carrying the fruit to the packing-house. The barrel, full size, is generally used for shipping apples, although a few boxes are used for fancy fruit. In packing apples, put in one layer of uniform size and color in concentric rows, and then arrange a second row with the color side down. The barrel should then be filled, shaking the fruit down occasionally, and then, after facing the top layer, press the head into place. Every large grower should endeavor to build up a reputation for his own brand of apples. Local and state organizations are very useful in advertising a fruit-growing region, and this will tend to bring in first growers and then buyers, and thus the opportunities for selling the fruit and the resulting prices will be improved.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—I have been a reader of your most excellent paper for many years. I was born in 1844

FLY TO PIECES

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

in New Hampshire, almost under the shadow of Mt. Washington; grew to manhood among the pine-clad hills of old Oxford county, Maine, emigrated to Iowa in 1868 and in 1871 came to Dakota and filed on a government homestead of 160 acres. Soon afterward I bought for \$200 the relinquishment of an adjoining homestead upon which I filed a timber claim, making all told a farm of 320 acres upon which I live.

Could I paint a word picture of those early pioneer days it would be a little hamlet consisting of caves and sod houses around a beautiful lake; to the north and west for a thousand miles or more a rolling prairie, in the summer covered with waving grass and flowers, where but a few years before roved at will vast herds of buffalo, elk, deer and antelope. In the fall great prairie fires, in winter fierce blizzards, often lasting three days without a let-up; the air filled with fine snow so that for hours one could not see the stable 100 feet away. Yankton, 35 miles distant, was our nearest railroad station and market; a daily stage line between Yankton and Sioux Falls left our mail at Swan Lake.

To-day instead of sod houses and caves on a bleak trackless prairie we find large farm houses and barns surrounded by groves of evergreen, maple, boxelder, ash, willow and cottonwood. Apple and plum orchards are numerous and small fruits grow in great abundance. We have three main railroad lines passing through our county. Farm lands are selling from \$40 to \$70 per acre according to location and improvements. We raise mostly corn, oats and hay; cattle, hogs and horses. Our soil is a rich black loam. One man will, with three good horses, plant, cultivate and harvest a crop of from 80 to 100 acres. In the spring he will sow his 40 or 50 acres of last year's corn ground (without plowing) either with a wagonbox broadcast seeder and cultivate them in with his shovel plows or use a disk pulverizer, or a press drill; he will harvest with a self-binder and thresh with a self-fed steam thrasher with a blowing stacker. His 40 or 50 acres of corn he will fall plow what he can in fall, balance in the spring; he will plant what he can with a horse planter, checking the corn with a wire checkrow; he will cultivate with a two or three-horse plow. In the fall he will drive into his corn field, let his team follow the down row, husking two rows at a time and will gather from 60 to 90 bushels per day. The farmers' work is mostly done by horse or steam power except stacking grain or husking corn. —Joseph Andrews, South Dakota.

And there's the rest cure, but don't take it too often.

It's better to be fresh than stale—but don't get too fresh.

All men may be born equal, but they don't all die that way.

Don't speak louder than words in a real estate transaction.

Most men live a life of going to and die with nothing done.

Many a man renounces single blessedness because he needs the money.

Some men make a specialty of giving away advice that isn't worth that much.

Truth should be frightened to death if it happened to encounter some people in a dark alley. —"Chicago News."

Eat Asparagus.

Asparagus is the precursor of the season of fresh vegetables, and there is probably no other vegetable the flavor of which is so highly esteemed as is that of tender asparagus, says the Lancet. Chemical analysis offers no explanation of its pleasant flavor, but assigns to it a decidedly high nutritious value. Asparagus, however, furnishes one of those interesting examples of a food which, though containing more water in its composition than does milk, is nevertheless a solid substance.

Thus, the head of the asparagus contains slightly more than 93 per cent. of water, which is only 1 per cent. less than that contained in the lettuce, but 5 per cent. more than is present in milk. The solid constituents however, are particularly rich in nitrogenous substances, which amount to 30 per cent. of the dried vegetable.

Among these may be reckoned a purin body, to which has been ascribed the harmful influence of asparagus on some persons with a gouty tendency. When asparagus is consumed in large quantities the output of uric acid is very distinctly increased. The same effect is obtained after drinking copiously of beer which also contains purin bodies although they are entirely absent in wines, and, of course, in spirits. Sweetbread may be objectionable on similar grounds. There is no reason for thinking, however, that when asparagus is eaten in reasonable quantities it causes an undesirable disturbance of the body functions. On the contrary, it is very digestible and is easily tolerated even by invalids.

Canada Apples.—In addition to the apple orchard every farm should have some plums, pears and small fruits, which would not only repay the cultivation but be a welcome luxury at the table. Many are deterred from planting an orchard through fear of failure, but with proper care there is no more reason to fear failure in fruit culture than in wheat or any other branch of agriculture; and at \$1 a barrel there is nothing on the farm that will pay better. There is no apple on the market to compare with the Canadian in quality, and it is our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of the advantage of soil and climate. The very severity of our climate is to our advantage in some respects, as the same variety of apples is much better flavored with us than to the South of the Great Lakes. If anything I have said will excite a greater interest in fruit culture, or clear up difficulties experienced by any brother farmer, I will consider my time in preparing this paper well spent.

Oh, for the Hills.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by C. T. Lewis.

Oh for the hills, the green clad hills,
Oh for the rills, the rippling rills,
Oh for the vales where flowers grow,
There we wandered long years ago.
Oh for the birds that used to sing
Around the olden home in spring,
When evening skies wore rainbow hue
They sang of love in the falling dew.
Oh for the friends of other years.
The winning smiles, the laughing tears
Dispelling shadows from our thoughts,
Gathering the sweet forget me not.
Oh for the touch of gentle hands
Still recalled in distant lands.
Years don't efface those memories sweet,
God has given rest to weary feet.

Volunteer Apple Orchards.

The volunteer apple orchard movement, instituted co-operatively by the Western New York Horticultural Society, the nurserymen of the State, and the Department of Horticulture at Cornell University some four years ago, has been moving along steadily and making substantial progress; as set forth by the report on the subject presented by the writer at the last meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says Prof. John Craig in Rural New Yorker. This movement, suggested by Director Bailey of the State College of Agriculture, aims to gather accurate information regarding the adaptation of varieties of apples to the different soil and climatic conditions prevailing in New York. It aims to present reliable information on the commercial and special market values of some of the newer varieties. It also aims to present reliable data on the cost of bringing an orchard to bearing age. There are two types of volunteer orchards under observation. One is the orchard set upon its own stock, and brought into bearing in this form. The other is the orchard which has been top-worked on a variety or varieties which in the past did not prove profitable, or top-worked to avoid natural weakness of stock. There are ten volunteer orchards now established. These cover the state from east to west, and already a considerable mass of interesting information has been collected. This second report on the volunteer orchard movement has been included in the forthcoming volume of the proceedings of the last Western New York Horticultural Society's meeting. The work will be pushed vigorously in the future, and much confidence is placed in the value of this movement as an important stimulating agent in the growing of apples in the Empire State.

You can help your fellow-men; you must help them; but the only way you can help them is by being the noblest and the best man that it is possible for you to be.—Phillips Brooks.

FRUIT TALKS

With Professor H. E. Van Deman

BY CHARLES A. GREEN.

Green.—Do you favor the thinning of fruit as a theory?

Van Deman.—Yes, as a theory the thinning of fruit is very desirable.

G.—Please define your theory for thinning fruits?

Van Deman.—My theory is that nearly all fruit trees, plants and vines have a tendency to produce more fruit than can be matured to perfection. The result with the grapevine that overbears is that the clusters are small, scraggly and uninviting; in the case of apples they are under their proper size, poorly colored and insipid; peaches are too small to be salable, and the same may be said of pears and many other fruits. The theory of thinning is certainly sound.

G.—But when put into practice how does this theory of thinning fruits work?

Van Deman.—When it is put into practice, like many other theories, it does not work so well as might be supposed. There are many conditions to be considered, therefore the man who proposes to thin the fruits of his trees has a job on his hands of considerable importance and magnitude as well.

G.—What questions must a man decide who is thinking of thinning his fruit on the trees?

Van Deman.—He must consider first whether the thinning will be profitable; granting that it is desirable for the health and longevity of the tree, he finds that he must consider the question of profit. Think for a moment of the time, money and labor necessary to thin the fruit of an apple orchard of 100 acres? Here is an immense undertaking.

G.—But then if all the fruit is not taken off when it is small it must be picked later—how about that?

Van Deman.—Yes, this is an argument in favor of thinning, but still there is a possibility that the surplus fruit of the apple or peach may fall naturally without artificial thinning. There is even a possibility that all of the fruit in an orchard may be destroyed by some unforeseen cause. In either of these cases all the labor and expense of thinning will be thrown away. The experiments at several eastern experiment stations and by individuals have not shown apple thinning to be very profitable, but on the Pacific Slope it does pay and is a common practice by nearly all good growers.

G.—How about the thinning of plums?

Van Deman.—There is no fruit more liable to over bear than the plum. With many varieties the plums are so close together on the branch they come in contact one with another and thus are induced to rot. I have seen all of the plums on a tree destroyed by rot and partly on account of over bearing, one touching another and thus quickly spreading the disease.

G.—What is your opinion of thinning peaches?

Van Deman.—That is scarcely worth discussion, for when peach trees bear they nearly always overbear. In all the peach orchards of consequence the fruit is thinned as regularly as the crop sets.

G.—What is your opinion of thinning fruit by judicious pruning, with the idea in view of reducing the amount of fruit by pruning?

Van Deman.—Pruning is an economical method of thinning fruit, particularly the grape. It is seldom necessary to remove clusters of grapes when properly pruned; grape vines and the fruit of the apple, peach, pear, plum and quince can be thinned by pruning.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The Hen.

A famous hen's my story's theme,
Which ne'er was known to tire
Of laying eggs, but then she'd scream
So loud o'er every egg, 't would seem
The house must be on fire.
A turkey-cock, who ruled the walk,
A wiser bird and older,
Could bear 't no more, so off did stalk
Right to the hen and told her:
"Madam, that scream, I apprehend,
Adds nothing to the matter;
It surely helps the eggs no whit;
Then lay your eggs and done with it!
I pray you, madam, as a friend,
Cease that superfluous clatter!
You know not how 't goes through my
head."
"Humph! very likely!" madam said,
Then proudly putting forth a leg:
"Uneducated barnyard fowl!
You know no more than any owl,
The noble privilege and praise
Of advertising in these days.
I'll tell you why I do it:
First, you perceive, I lay the egg,
Then advertise it."

—Matthias Claudius.

Poultry Pointers.

Use small hens to hatch thin eggs shells.—The best feed for setting hens is corn.—The most acceptable lays of Spring are furnished by the hens.—A hen's teeth are in her gizzard. Sand, gravel, and like substances are the teeth. Keep them sharpened.—Rub off the dusty windows and let in the light.—Lettuce affords a quick growing and choice green food.—The market has never yet been overstocked with broilers.—A thrifty chick will weigh one pound when six weeks old.—It does not pay to feed runts. Weed them out and fertilize the garden.—The rooster, speaking botanically, is the crow-cus of the poultry yard.—Dump old mortar and broken plaster into the poultry yard.—Damaged grain may be used, if scorched slightly before feeding.—The well-fed pullet is an early layer.—The swill barrel may become a chicken trap, unless provided with a cover.—The wagon house makes a poor hennery, the cow shed and sheep pen, are little better.—To break up a broody hen, shut her in the coop the first night you find her on the nest. You will find that the longer she sits, the more "set" in her way she becomes.—There are no disease germs in fresh eggs.—Poultry products sell for cash, and can be sold at any time; two important points in favor of the poultry business.

The above points on poultry are taken from Joseph Biggle's "Poultry Book."

Selecting the Laying Hens

Eggs are the foundation of the poultry business, says Poultry Digest. No other branch is any surer or more profitable in the long run. There is money in broilers, roasters, etc., but without eggs they could not be obtained. The more eggs a hen lays the more profit there is for the poultry raiser above the cost of feed, labor, etc. The more eggs a pullet lays in its maiden effort, the more eggs it will lay in its second year.

It is a well known fact that the older the hen the less eggs it lays. Thus if a poor layer as a pullet, a poorer layer as a hen—a pullet laying 125 eggs in its first year as a hen in second year of laying would fall below the 100 market, some much lower; but the pullet that laid 180 to 200 eggs in its first year could be depended upon to lay 125 to 150 eggs its second, thus proving itself to be a real money maker.

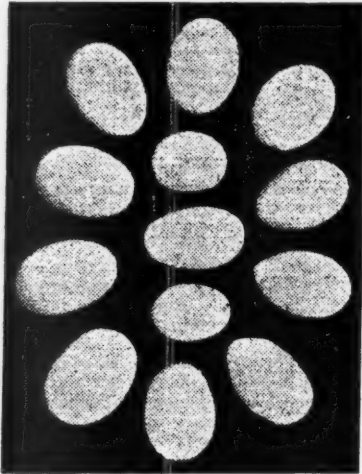
Now, we are prepared to admit that pullets laying 180 to 200 eggs in the year are now found by the hundreds in the poultry yards of the fancier, but on the farms and plants of the utility raiser whose sole aim is eggs and meat, heavy layers are on the increase. There are quite a few egg farms that have made phenomenal records in the past few years, getting from 150 to 180 eggs per hen in flocks.

These poultry raisers have been breeding for years along the lines of heavy egg production by the use of trap nests. The only sure method of selecting the hen that laid the egg.

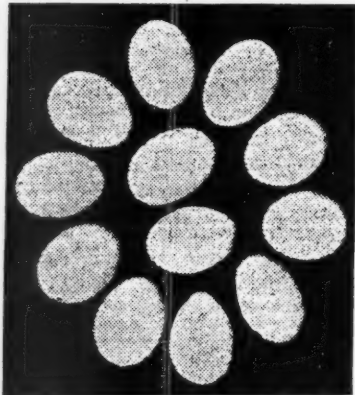
Now it takes time to attend to trap nests, for no half-way system will pay. They must be in use from the first egg at maturity to the end of the 365 days that make the year. It is the persistent layer that makes the record. We have known pullets to start with a rush—that had the average been made by the first two months, one would think the 300 mark had been reached, but in the long

run others with not such a good two-months average would beat them out.

The extra time consumed in attending trap nests to select future breeders will repay twofold. No matter how few hens the poultry raiser keeps, it will pay you to trap nest a few. A few good layers are worth more than many poor ones. In a few years, by careful breeding, the poultry raiser will be enabled to obtain twice the number of eggs per flock than formerly where no system was used to tell which "hen laid the egg."



A POOR SETTING OF EGGS.



A GOOD SETTING OF EGGS.

Paragraphs for Poultry People.

Among the first things to refer to is the number of poultry in the United States in 1880 which we find was 125,507,322, says "Poultry Husbandry." These laid 456,910,961 dozen eggs. Again in 1890 we find there were 235,609,440 chickens and they laid 819,722,916 dozen eggs. Here we find again 160,102,113 fowls, and they laid 362,812,000 dozen eggs. But in 1900, we had only 250,623,354 chickens, a decrease of 34,986,086. They more than made up for this loss by laying 1,293,662,433 dozen eggs. Evidently the 200 egg hen had something to do with this. The item of 250,623,354 fowls includes chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, or an average of forty-two to every farm. "One of the things that will first attract attention to one who views these statistics is the apparent large decrease in the number of poultry in 1900 from the number in 1890. This decrease is only apparent, not real, for the census enumerators in 1900 were instructed not to take account of fowls under three months old."

"In the production of eggs Iowa leads, with 99,621,920 dozen, worth \$10,016,707. Ohio comes second as to the amount, with 96,766,630 dozen worth \$10,280,769. It will be observed, although Iowa had about 3,000,000 dozen of eggs more than Ohio, the value of the product of the latter state was considerably higher. Illinois takes third place for eggs with 86,402,670 dozen worth \$8,942,401, and Missouri comes next with 85,203,209 dozen worth \$8,315,371."

"The average farm price of the 1,293,818,144 dozen of eggs produced in the United States in 1899 was 11.5 cts."

Have you noticed how rapidly the trap nest is coming into use? The poultryman who tries to establish a 200 egg strain of fowls without the use of a reliable trap nest, has a harder proposition than had Samson of old, when he tackled the pillars of stone after he had had his hair cut. It is an impossibility.

If the average farmer would give his poultry one-half the attention he gives to his horses, cattle and other farm animals, it would be but a few short years before he would become the worst "died in the wool" crank imaginable. As it is the good wife tends to the chicks and, incidentally, buys a large portion of house supplies. I wonder how many

farmers in this country owe their good fortunes to two things: their wives and poultry. The two seem inseparable in a good many cases.

Arrange the nests so they will afford seclusion to the laying hen. Even in domestication she hasn't entirely outgrown her natural inclination to steal away and hide her nest. It pays to humor her.

One of the best arranged series of nests I ever saw were on the Plymouth Poultry Farm. They were located under the dropping boards, raised six inches from the floor and in front of them was a muslin curtain stretched on a frame. To enter the nest the hen was compelled to go round the frame and when on the nest there was nothing to disturb her.

It certainly does pay to humor the hen. Do not expect eggs from a hen if she is obliged to enter a filthy nest, or a nest alive with vermin. Cleanliness is next to Godliness both in your personal work and with your chickens. How many times does the average poultryman or woman clean out houses, whitewash and spray them? Not once over twice a year. And yet how we fuss and fume if our sleeping and eating rooms are not in "apple pie" order at all hours. The hen can't complain about her surroundings and the only way she has of showing her dissatisfaction is to shut down on the egg production. Strange, but this seems to bring to the mind of the poultryman that the hen house should have a thorough cleaning out. The hen shows her thanks by singing the song of a newly laid egg within a very short while afterwards. If you haven't tried it, do so and see if I am not right.

Last year I failed to put a road dust bath in my White Wyandotte pen until too late in the season. As we use hard coal I put the ashes through a fine sieve and gave these to the birds to dust in. It was a matter of comment to the family what a small amount of grit and oyster shells this pen used and the large amount of coal ashes they used. From a pen of 10 pullets I average from 7 to 9 eggs daily and I place a great deal of credit to the coal ashes.

How I Raise Turkeys.—Every spring I rid my turkeys of lice before they go to laying, and when they go to laying I find the nests, and if securely hidden so that crows will not be apt to get the eggs I do not touch them, and if not hid secure I either place something over the nest for a blind or take out the eggs and put hens' eggs in their place until the hen goes to setting and has set two or three days; then I remove the hen eggs and place the turkey eggs in the nest, says Indiana "Farmer." Keep the date of the setting and look after them when hatching, as they sometimes leave the nest before the eggs are hatched. After they are hatched I move them to a field that has grass, wheat or rye tall enough to hide the little ones, and when about one week old I feed them once a day, on cornbread until they get up a little size and then feed them grain in small quantity until frost; then feed them all they want, three times per day.

The one essential thing in raising turkeys is to keep them free from lice.

Feeding pens for the little chicks will be necessary in order to prevent injury to them by the older fowls.



KILLS A Wonderful, Inexpensive INSECTS Insecticide

Destroys cabbage, squash and potato bugs, currant-worms, lice, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes 1½ gallons prepared solution. 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



LICE AND

HOW TO GET RID OF THEM

Lambert's Old Reliable "Death to Lice" simply exterminates all kinds of lice on poultry. One can of Lambert's will save dozens of dollars in the hatching season. Use it on your setting hens, no lice on the chicks. Sample 10c. 100 oz. \$1. 1901 Pocket Book "Poultry" free. O. K. STOCK FOOD CO., 686 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

90 Var. Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Angora Goats, Hares, Monkeys, etc., list free. 60 Page Desc. Book 10c. J. A. Hergey, Box 4, Telford, Pa.

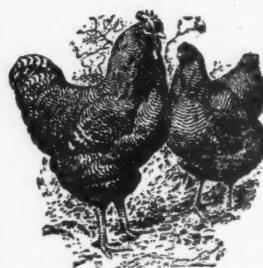
\$1.00 Cash and pay the balance 60c a month, for this elegant kitchen cabinet or any other article of furniture, carpets, housefurnishings. Big catalogue free. We trust you and invite you to open a credit account. Send \$1.00—cabinet will be sent to any responsible person. PEOPLES OUTFITTING CO., Dept. A4, Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed; but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.



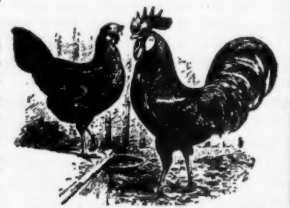
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price.

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS: Cockerets, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$5.00, \$6.00, and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard birds, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS: From good breeding pens best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



Ways to Keep Eggs Fresh.

The Salt and Paraffin Way.—Gather the eggs as soon as laid and place them in a cool place. The important thing is to have the eggs strictly fresh with good strong shells when laid down.

Use one gallon or two gallon earthen crocks. Cover the bottom well with dry salt and place the eggs on end until the first layer is full; then cover with salt and pack firmly. In this way, fill the crock to within an inch of the top, covering the top layer well with salt and smooth down firmly. Fit over the top a thick paper or cardboard. This must fit tightly. Then melt enough paraffine to fill the jar. Place in the cellar where it is dark and cool. These eggs will keep for months and will be fresh when used. Eggs should be laid down in July or August when the price is low.

The Cold Storage Way.—The eggs of commerce, to-day, are preserved by placing them in cold storage and in a dry atmosphere. The temperature is kept at thirty-six to forty degree. Eggs kept in this way are inferior to the method given above.

The Lime and Salt Way.—Another way to preserve eggs, is to immerse them in a pickle of lime and salt. Use a clean oak barrel. The pickle is made by slacking two pounds of lime in hot water and adding one pint of salt and four gallons of water. Stir well, and then let the lime settle. Ten gallons will cover seventy-five dozen eggs. Be sure your eggs are fresh when put in the pickle. Cover the barrel with a clean cloth, then place on top of the cloth, the settlings of the lime. Eggs treated in this way are edible at all times, provided the eggs were fresh when treated, but are inferior to the freshly packed eggs in salt. Cold storage eggs and eggs treated with lime, should never be sold as strictly fresh eggs.

Eggs in Water-Glass Way.—The commercial solution of water glass is a thick, syrupy liquid like glycerine. It may be bought in one-pound bottles for 25 cents, but at a much lower price per pound in large packages. Dilute the liquid with nine times its bulk of clear, fresh water, put in a tall, clean, stone jar, and place in the eggs as fast as secured, taking care that they are perfectly fresh. They should only be allowed time to cool off thoroughly after being laid. Put in only enough to be entirely covered by the liquid, and keep the jar well covered in a dark, cool place, such as an ordinary good farm cellar, until the eggs are wanted for use. We have found eggs perfectly good 12 to 18 months after being put into the solution, provided they were perfectly fresh when put in. It will not do to put stale eggs in with others, as one bad one may spoil the whole lot.

Tin Horn Test.—Your son or daughter had a tin horn with which to alarm the neighborhood last Fourth of July. Rake up that old horn. Take off the business end. Tie a piece of leather or a bit of rubber boot over the big end and cut in it an oval hole, a trifle smaller than the eggs to be tested. Then try the X-ray on the eggs. A little experience will enable you to tell whether an egg is sincere or "sub jugum." Grasp the egg between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and holding it large end up, against the aperture of the tester just improvised, look directly through it toward the light. Revolve the egg slowly and if you can see the outline of the yolk that egg is fresh.—"Tip" in New York "Press."

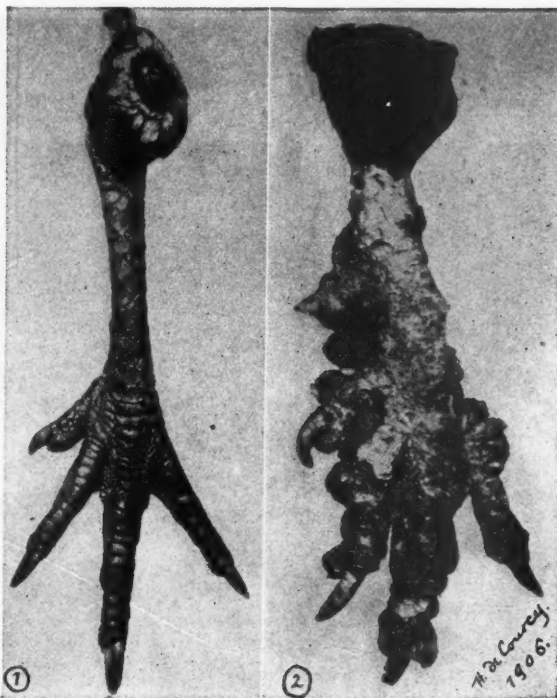
DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment, a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



SCALY LEGS ON POULTRY.

This disorder is commonly met with where the poultry do not receive careful attention. The legs of the poultry should be looked after and when they look rough and scaly they should be immediately washed with a weak solution of kerosene oil. If these scaly legs are neglected they will in time be as cumbersome as the legs shown in the above cut, which was kindly sent to us by the "Inland Poultry Journal," of Indianapolis, Ind., one of our best poultry exchanges. It is such an easy affair to keep the legs of poultry clean and free from this filthy disease. There is no excuse for its continuing in any poultry house. If the poultry were allowed free range through the fields, with absolutely clean perches and nests, there would be but little of this trouble known as scaly legs.

Poultry Notes.

Man needs grit in his nerves; the hen needs hers in her food.

Ducks and geese should not be plucked during the laying season.

To select good layers begin by eliminating the lazy hens. A lazy hen has no place in a flock of breeding birds.

When the hens are laying regularly more food should be supplied and with more food comes the necessity of more exercise.

Make it a point to keep the chicks busy scratching. Scatter fine grains in the litter, and scratching it out they will get the exercise necessary to good health.

As soon as the ground will permit sow lettuce seed for the young chicks. Lettuce is a cheap green food, growing almost anywhere, and is an excellent food for young as well as old.

The Incubator.—Carefully test the heat in all portions of the machine, and if there is variation always put the thermometer in the hottest part.

Change the position of the egg in the tray, and the position of the tray in the machine. This gives all eggs about the same heat and promotes better hatches.

Pure Bred Fowls.—The advantages of pure bred poultry over mongrels and grades cannot be pointed out too often, says the "American Agriculturist." By far too many farms keep all sorts and mixtures of breeds on the place, instead of the one well selected breed that would return them double the profit. Beak for beak, well bred poultry eat no more than mongrels. Pound for pound the meat breeds cost no more to raise; but less. Bird for bird they cost more; they are worth the difference. Egg for egg the laying breeds and strains cost no more to feed, but double, triple and quadruple the profits derived from scrubs. Everything is in favor of pure breeds. This point can never be put too strongly. We know from our own experience what satisfaction there is in the possession of a large flock of uniform birds, may they be black, white, red, brown or speckled, so long as they are all alike. And when you have such a flock, people will want to come and buy a cockerel or two, or a trio, willing to give two, three or more times the price of mongrels for them. The pure breeds of selected strains will lay more eggs, at less cost, and the eggs will sell for hatching at \$1 or \$1.50 per sitting instead of going to the grocer or to the table at fifteen or twenty cents a dozen. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. If you keep any fowls, by all means keep the pure breeds and maintain them at the highest standard. Select the breed you want. Then select the breeder from whom to purchase a male and three or four hens. You will then be in a position to have eggs for hatching when you want them, and possibly raise quite a flock for a starter of another spring.

Hawks Kill Chickens.

There is an item going the rounds of the press, written by some one who pretends to be an authority in natural history, claiming that hawks do not catch chickens and that they are among the farmers' best friends, on account of the mice, young rabbits, etc., which they destroy. Here are two items of evidence on this subject that happened in this vicinity this week. Raymond Behr shot a chicken hawk that had a full grown chicken nearly killed. The hawk measured forty-six inches across its wings. John Brazelton shot a hawk on the Brazelton farm a few days ago that was carrying off a live pigeon in its talons. He killed the hawk without hurting the pigeon, which flew away unharmed. Through this section, where there are trees where the hawks find shelter and perch, they destroy so many chickens that farmers often become so discouraged as to make them feel like quitting the poultry part of the business. Hawks catch mice, quail, rabbits, pigeons, etc., but they like chicken better.—Wathena, Kans., "Republic."

Egg Setting.—"Most noble sir, to-morrow will be the day of the Queen's birth, and I have learned that at the hour of noon all the great cannon on your ship will be fired, and the earth will quake with the noise thereof.

"Great sir, I cast myself at your feet. I have much love for you, but I beseech you not to fire great guns to-morrow. Do not fire them for two days more, and my heart will be big with gratitude, because my wife has a hen sitting on nine duck eggs, and to-morrow is the day for them to break their shells.

"Noble sir, if the great guns are fired they will all perish and grief enter my house. But in three days it will not matter if they hear the guns. I beseech you to do me this favor."—"Youth's Companion."

Bowel Complaint in Chicks.—Here is a remedy for bowel complaint in young chicks that has not been known to fail if used in the very beginning of the trouble, with clean, warm, dry shelter and good wholesome food. Boil fresh milk and after it is cool give to the chicks to drink; do not allow them any other drink until there are no more symptoms of trouble. Be sure that the milk is boiled, not just heated, as milk that is not boiled will prove laxative to the young birds.—"Practical Farmer."

The Marvelous Hen.—She gathers, mixes, and puts together in organic form 650 grains of water, 120 grains of fat, 108 grains of lime, 80 grains of albumen, 26 grains of sugar and 10 grains of ash. With her marvellous inside fixtures she puts her humble grist together and shells out the most miraculous of animal products, the egg.

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No telescope with a solar eye piece has ever before been sold for less than \$8.00 or \$10.00.

THIS is a long powerful achromatic Telescope for terrestrial and celestial use. This telescope is provided with an adjustable eye piece, fitted with a solar dark glass lens for sun observations. With this wonderful solar eye piece, you look the sun squarely in the face on the brightest and hottest day and study its face as you do the moon at night. Every student, male or female, needs this telescope to study the sun in eclipses, also the mysterious recurrent sun spots. Never before was a telescope with such an eye piece attachment sold for less than \$8.00 or \$10.00. This eye piece alone is worth more than we charge for the entire telescope to all who wish to behold the sun in its tranquil beauty. Remove the solar eye piece lens and you have a good practical telescope for land observations, etc.

POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe; measure closed, 12 in., and open over 3 1/2 feet in 5 sections. They are brass bound, brass safety cap on each end to exclude dust, etc., with powerful lenses, scientifically ground and adjusted. Guaranteed by the maker. Heretofore telescopes of this size have been sold for from \$5 to \$8. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. Objects miles away are brought to view with an astonishing clearness.

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Here is what a few purchasers say: WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE.

The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, '05

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Gentlemen: I had with me on my recent European trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an eclipse of the sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. Your solar eye piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the telescope. Yours truly,

L. S. HENRY.

SUPERIOR TO \$15 ONE.

Fred Walsh, of Howe Island, Ontario, Canada, says:

Gentlemen: I have just received your Telescope, and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost \$15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me.

Hundreds of others saying good things about these telescopes.

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Raising Grapes on Lake Keuka.

What is considered the greatest industry on the shores of Lake Keuka at Penn Yan, N. Y., is the baby of them all—that of grape growing, which is of comparatively recent origin.

It is said that the early settlers in this county found vines growing luxuriantly in the thickets, where soil and moisture were congenial. It appears that the first culture of vines began in what is now known as the Lake Keuka grape belt in 1836, when J. W. Prentiss began planting a vineyard in the town of Pulteney—in fact it is claimed that this was the first vineyard planted in this section of the state to raise grapes for table use. From 1840 to 1852 Mr. Prentiss shipped to Bath one or two tons of Isabellas in bulk each year, the fruit being sold for 6 cents a pound to regular customers, says a correspondent of Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

But the demand was not great nor did it increase as fast as the production, and he was soon compelled to look for a larger market. In 1854 he shipped to New York city about a ton of Isabellas packed in tubs. These tubs were made by cutting apple barrels in halves.

Each tub was packed half full, when a thin board was put over the grapes. The tub was then filled and covered much like a tobacco pall, and when filled weighed full seventy-five pounds. Notwithstanding the large size of the packages the grapes always arrived in good condition.

The first ton was disposed of at 15 cents a pound, but the shipment of another ton close upon the heels of the first broke the market. When one considers the thousands of tons that are shipped there new each season this incident appears almost unbelievable. Mr. Prentiss did not allow the grapes to go unsold, however, but had boxes made of pasteboard, holding ten pounds, repacked the fruit from the tubs into these boxes, and managed to make satisfactory sales. No more grapes were shipped that year. In following years they were packed and shipped in boxes made by Mr. Prentiss at his vineyard and sold by commission merchants.

Hearing of Mr. Prentiss's success, Mr. Reisinger, a German vineyardist, came to see the field. Being satisfied that the cultivation of the grape could be made a success, he made a contract with David Wagener to plant a vineyard of Catawbas, especially for wine and brandy. About three acres were set in 1853, the vineyard being on the lake shore about three miles south of the line dividing the counties of Yates and Steuben. The roots were set according to the manner of planting in Germany, four feet apart each way and trellised about four feet high. It was soon seen, however, that a change was needed, and three-fourths of the vines were taken out, the trellis made higher, and it became one of the most productive of the belt.

At first the Isabella was planted almost exclusively. This variety was brought from the South in the early part of the last century, where it had been the standard variety for years, but it has been superseded by other varieties.

The earliest planting of a vineyard in the Yates county portion of the Lake Keuka belt was made by W. W. Shirland in the town of Benton, at a point where the towns of Benton, Torrey and Milo meet. It was set to Isabellas in November, 1855, but was replaced by Concord in 1866, and also became very productive. Another pioneer in the business was John Mead, in Benton, near the Torrey line, who planted in 1861 Catawbas, Isabellas and Concord, and they thrived so well that the Isabellas were taken out and Concord substituted.

So far as known the earliest planter of Delaware was Henry Rose, who in 1861 set three acres in Benton, the vineyard being in the corporate limits of Penn Yan. It is still in good bearing and has been enlarged. In 1864, when grape culture was yet in the experimental stage, Joseph F. Crosby, of Barrington, invited the criticism of his neighbors by rashly, as they thought, setting out six acres, one of Delaware, one of Dianas, one and one-half of Catawbas, and two and one-half of Isabellas. But his judgment was shown to be good, and unmindful of others, he planted freely two years later.

There were at this time several vineyards on the lake shore in the towns of Barrington and Milo of the Isabella variety. The Catawbas, one of the best varieties now grown in the belt, had not yet been tested. They were proving of value in Pleasant Valley, near Ham-



Here is a photograph of a little strawberry patch intended only to supply the home with an abundance of this delicious and healthful fruit. I have lost the name of the kind friend who sent this photograph to us on account of there having been a fire in our office which destroyed many records.

mondsport, and in Pulteney, and therefore those who intended planting began adding Catawbas. The price of roots was high, and some used cuttings put in the vineyard the same as though already rooted. In some instances this was successful while in others it was a perfect failure. The practice never gained a firm footing and was soon abandoned.

On Bluff Point planting was begun in 1862. William F. Van Tuyl, on the east side of the point, purchased of William Coons forty Catawba roots at six cents each, which was considered a very reasonable price at that time, and also bought 1,200 Catawba cuttings at \$5 per thousand. Two years later he paid \$3 a thousand.

The first sales were made at nine cents a pound. The grapes were taken to Penn Yan in drygoods boxes, the first on September 15, 1865. On the 17th Catawbas brought 12-12 cents a pound at Hammondsport, the buyer furnishing the boxes in which they were packed. Abram Van Tuyl planted at the same time as his brother, and these vineyards are still in full vigor.

About 1862 a stock company called the Seneca Lake Wine company bought a large tract of land, and in 1867 had a vineyard of 125 acres, one of the largest, if not the largest, at any subsequent time in the state. The varieties included Ionas, Catawbas, Champions, Hartford, Prolifics, Concord, Delaware.

Within a few years after the first planting it was seen that the results warranted larger acreage. Between 1865 and 1870 planting was done at a rapid rate, and lands that had been accounted almost valueless, lying close to the lake and covered with a thick growth of young timber, quickly advanced in value. Where before it was not worth more than \$25 an acre, it now brought \$250 and sometimes more. The prospect was good for a money-making business, as grapes were selling at good paying prices and it was maintained then that no fertilizers would be needed, and the size of vineyards rapidly increased. Iona vines cost \$800, Delaware \$250, Concord \$80, and Catawbas \$100 per thousand, and wire for trellises cost 11 to 12 cents a pound. Most of the cultivation was done by hand.

Until 1872 planting went on rapidly, 400 acres being set out in the town of Jerusalem alone. In Vine Valley there were about 140 acres. The prices had been good and the vineyards generally successful, but in 1870 a surplus caused grapes to sell for an average of 3 cents a pound and it looked as though enough vines had been planted to supply all demands for grapes for a long time to come. Many who had intended planting abandoned the idea, and the value of lands for the purpose decreased almost as fast as they had risen. But the demand had again increased by 1876 to such a degree that the acreage began to be increased, until it is estimated that about 10,000 acres are now in bearing.

—Farmers in the United States annually lose \$800,000,000 through insects.

Strawberries on the Farm.

Not Difficult to Have the Delicious Fruit.

I am aware that I have been called a crank on fruit on the farm for some time, says N. A. Clapp, Northville, Mich., in N. Y. Tribune Farmer. Because one lives on a farm it is not a good reason why he should be deprived of the many luxuries of life, especially in the shape of good, palatable fruit. In fact, it is the place where the best and most delicious fruits can be had, and in the freshest and best form. Fruit that has to go through the market must, of necessity, be picked before it is fully ripe in order to stand shipment and handling before it gets to the consumer.

The present is a good time to plan for setting a strawberry bed. Don't wait until late and say you were not reminded of it and then put it over until another year. Select some patch yonder by the farm buildings and prepare it for planting. It does not necessarily need to be made very rich, as it is berries you are after and not an excessively rank growth of vines. If the ground is rather poor in fertility an application of some fine barnyard manure may benefit it, if you will apply before plowing. Plow as early as convenient and work thoroughly with the harrow as often as once per week until time to set out the plants.

If there is a good strawberry grower in your community it may be well to get the plants from him, as he can give you information in regard to varieties. Some varieties succeed in one place or part of the country, and not so well in another. If your nearby grower cannot supply you, then order from some specialist and get such varieties as will furnish fruit of excellent quality for a long period of time—some early, some medium and some late. With us the Jessie and Excelsior are good early varieties; the Warfield, Bubach No. 5 and Senator Dunlap for medium, and Brandywine, Aroma and Sample for late berries.

The cultivation should begin very soon after the plants are set, and should be kept up at least once a week until August 1st, when some oats or barley can be sown between the rows, to be allowed to grow for a mulch for the winter. The hoe should be used between the plants in rows, frequently, in order to keep all the weeds down. Soon after the plants are set, pinch or cut off all the stems that have started to produce blossoms, as it exhausts the young plant to transplant it, and allow it to bear fruit the same year. As the runners come out, guide them so as to have the young plants evenly distributed in the matted rows, and do not let them grow in clusters.

When winter comes put a light covering of marsh hay over the plants in the row to protect them from freezing and thawing. Next spring, after the danger of freezing is past, take off the mulch and cultivate between the rows until the blossoms appear, then stop, for your strawberry bed is ready to do its work.



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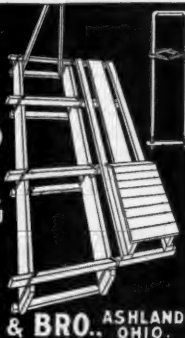


His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All CLARK'S machines will kill witchgrass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle, or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

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of supplying you with one of the earliest and best fruit that is raised on the farm. The process is simple and the returns are sure, as there are comparatively few failures with strawberries. They are easy to grow and enjoyable to eat.

The Concord Grape.—I should judge that at a low estimate there would be a million Concord vines planted on this belt this spring, which belt is already said to consist of about 30,000 acres of vineyards. There are very few grapes except Concord being planted on this belt, and I think vineyardists about here generally have concluded that the Concord yields more tons per acre than any other variety. Catawbas don't ripen here. I believe Delaware and other good varieties can be grown as successfully here as anywhere, but our vineyardists don't plant them. I believe the fruit of the Concord vineyards goes largely to the laboring classes; to people who want something cheap, and quantity not quality. Although the Concord is a fair grape if it can be picked from the vines when it is just right, it is a poor keeper and a poor shipper (rattles and cracks), and if I couldn't get better grapes than shipped Concord I wouldn't eat grapes. Quite a large quantity of Concord grapes are consumed in making unfermented grape juice, and a large quantity is used for making wine which, as I understand, goes to the very poorest people in the land, and moreover, in my opinion, is the most villainous intoxicant ever put into the human stomach.—Geo. S. Josselyn, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in Rural New Yorker.

Why Blackberries Pay Best.

I am invited to tell why I advise planting Snyder blackberries so far apart—8x8 feet. I am glad of a chance to explain, says Mathew Crawford in Rural New Yorker. In my opinion many of our fruit bearing plants are deprived of sufficient room. By severe pruning and constant mangling of the roots with plow and cultivator they can be kept small, but at any time when they have an opportunity they will occupy a much larger space. The roots of a blackberry will only have to grow four feet to reach its next neighbor's roots. I have had them make that much growth the first year from a root cutting. We must consider that while the canes of the blackberry are biennial the roots are perennial. Anyone who has ever plowed an old blackberry plantation knows that every inch of the ground is occupied. This is the case whether the plants were set close or far apart. In the case of the girl on the farm there is this additional reason for giving them more room: She will do most of the picking and perhaps all the pruning, and with her clothing she needs more room to get among them. There was nothing said about summer pruning and we all know that a blackberry bush left to itself after the first year will send out laterals even more than four feet sometimes. In that case they would touch. Half of that growth cut off after the fall of the leaf would leave a four-foot space, but the fruiting branches would reduce this to three feet or less. A successful grower who told me that the blackberry was the greatest mortgage lifter he knew, said that if he planted any more they would be 10x10 feet. In setting blackberries so far apart the plant is the unit, not the row. Suckers will come up so that each hill becomes a small plantation.

Blackcaps are supposed to require less room than do blackberries. Many years ago I planted about an acre, with the rows ten feet apart, thinking I could raise a wide row of strawberry plants in each space. The second year the laterals reached from row to row. In the early spring they were cut back severely, and the result was that the fruit stems were from 20 to 30 inches long. The crop was immense. Two bushels were picked from one side of a row 13 rods in length.

Muscot of Alexandria is probably the very finest flavored grape in existence. Early Rivers is a grand early nectarine, handsome, large and of fine flavor. Strawberries that have been lightly forced in spring frequently produce a second crop in the fall.

A couple of fig trees in pots are not a very serious proposition, and they may be grown by the amateur.

Fruit forcing, like other kinds of forcing, should be begun gently. A lot of heat all at once is ruinous.

A really good, well ripened melon grown under glass cannot be compared with any other fruit for flavor.

Madresfield Court is a fine flavored, handsome grape, but it has a very thin skin, and the berries crack easily.

Small apple and other fruit trees grown and fruited in pots are not much trouble to grow and are very attractive.—Gardening.

Half Acre Produces \$621 Worth of Strawberries in a Season.

That New England offers special advantages for the successful growing and sale of choice fruits is well evidenced by the returns from the field of strawberries grown by A. B. Howard & Son, of Massachusetts, who furnishes the following report of a crop of berries taken from the half acre. "The yield of berries picked and sold was 3,900 quarts, for which we received \$621, says New England 'Homestead.' In this record no account is made of the number of quarts picked and used at home for the table and for canning purposes. Neither is the amount given away taken into consideration. Were these included, it would bring the total yield for the half acre above 4,000 quarts. This yield may not appear large, compared with some of the published statements, but when we consider the large number of named varieties under test, this speaks well for the new sorts originated on one's own farm. It is encouraging to those who engage in horticultural pursuits and desire the results of their labors to return both pleasure and profit."

Apples a Big Money Crop.

The great fruit market of the world is the American workman and his staple fruit is the apple. We think of the peach and the orange as the great money makers, however; there are apple orchards in California and Oregon that are paying large dividends on from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per acre, and Professor John Craig of Cornell university informs me there are a few orchards in New York state that average a net return of \$500 per acre. While these last orchards are rare, they show, however, the possibilities in apples under the proper condition of location, care and management. I beg to quote on great peach growth, J. H. Hale, who has lately entered the list of apple growers, having established a plantation of some four hundred acres at Seymour, Ct. Mr. Hale says: "If I only had a little apple sense thirty years ago when I began planting peaches and devoted as much to apples as I have to peaches, I am confident that my apple orchard would not be giving me returns equal to the income of a million-dollar investment."

Grains of Gold.

It takes very careful treatment to cure a sore head.

A bad memory is sometimes a great source of relief.

Steady employment is the best panacea for impure thoughts.

The intellect is perfected not by knowledge, but by activity.

Make enough good resolutions to have some ready for an idle day.

An educated man is one who hurls epithets instead of brickbats.

To tell a person of the evil, and to say nothing of the good, is cruel.

Love may be blind for a season, but finally opens its eyes very wide.

It takes more to keep up appearances than it does to support a family.

Spending five cents foolishly leads to spending five dollars the same way.

There are a great many old scores it were much better to leave unsettled.

Even a tender conscience may be toughened until it will stretch like rubber.

"A prominent factor in this business of apple growing and one which fruit growers have not taken note of in the past is that some varieties are practically immune to certain diseases. For instance the Ben Davis, Duchess, Yellow Transparent, and Yellow Newton are not seriously affected by the scab. The Russet, Northern Spy, and the Rome Beauty are practically immune to the ravages of the San Jose scale, while the Northern Spy, Fall Pippin and Rome Beauty are not injured by the bordeaux mixture. The spray for scab and codling moth should be bordeaux mixture and an arsenite and applied before the blossoms open, and again after the blossoms drop two weeks later, and from the present indications it would seem that we must apply the fourth spray the last of July or the first of August for the codling moth," says Professor Herrick.

Roofing! Roofing!

Century rubber roofing. The oldest prepared roofing in the market. The first rubber roofs laid many years ago are still giving satisfactory service. Does not harden in the sun, or crack in the cold. Does not shrink at the seams. It is waterproof. Always tight. Low in price. Positive satisfaction guaranteed. The Century rubber roofing is a fire resisting, durable roofing. Any one can lay it. Direct from factory to consumer at factory prices. Write for free catalogue. Century Manufacturing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

Horticultural Notes.

There is no over-production of the best, says Successful Farmer.

Never pack overripe fruit for shipment.

Midsummer pruning heals wounds quickly.

There is no better mulch than thorough cultivation.

There is nothing better for lice on cabbage than kerosene emulsion.

Stir the ground frequently around onions, especially after every rain.

Do not let the boys kill the toads. They kill 10,000 insects during the summer.

Air slacked lime will free the cabbage plants from worms and not injure the plants.

The small onions picked from this season's crop may be used as sets next spring.

Abundant food within easy reach is what plants require in order to make their best growth.

If asparagus has turned yellow it ought to be cut out and burned. It will kill spores of rust, which should be disposed of before they are ripe enough to be scattered by the wind.

Green's Fruit Grower Co. Incorporates.

Editor and Proprietor Says it is Just a Movement Ahead.

Among incorporation papers filed at Albany, N. Y., are those of the Green Fruit Grower company, with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are C. A. Green, R. E. Burleigh, M. H. Green and J. C. Green.

C. A. Green when seen this morning said to a Post Express reporter that the move for incorporation was merely one more step ahead for the Green's Fruit Grower.

"I started it twenty-five years ago," he said, "and have ever since been its proprietor and editor. It has a circulation of 125,000, being more subscribers than any other horticultural paper in the world."

Grape growers received a circular from Geneva experiment farm asking them, among other things, to specify the varieties they raise. To this end a list of the varieties which are grown, or may be in our state, is given in the circular, and it is astonishing to find that there are in the list more than 500 names of grapes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind

Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors.

Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all

Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is

Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50

per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for

its use. Friend for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE

Brings sore shoulders and harness galls. Bickmore's Gall Cure will cure it while you work the horse.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

Is guaranteed to money back to cure all harness or saddle galls, cracks, cuts and bruises. Look for the trade mark. Write today for our new Illustrated Horse Book and large FREE sample box Gall Cure. For \$10 to pay postage on both. Sold by dealers.

Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 588 Old Town, Maine.

Try a Boss Cream Raiser

In your home, if not as represented return

at our expense. More

satisfactory than a

100 Separator. Run

itself, raises cream

quickly. Gets More

Cream, keeps milk

and cream sweet dur-

ing hottest weather, no

skimming or cracks

and pans to handle.

60,000 Gravity Separators sold in 1906. More than

any other kind. Price \$3.25 and up. Write today for

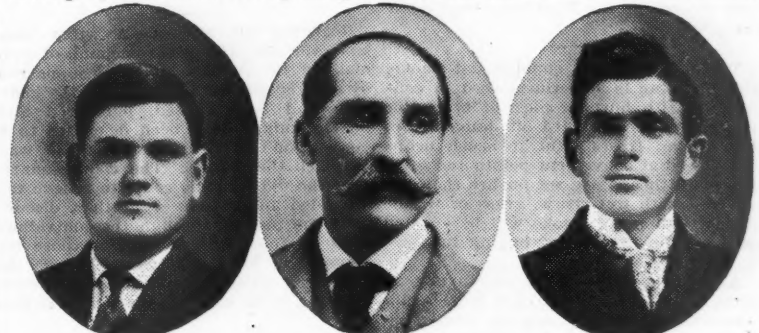
free Catalogue. It will save you money.

BLUFFTON CREAM SEPARATOR CO. BOX 11 BLUFFTON, O.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Honest Agents Need No Money

to buy goods of us. Portraits, frames, religious pictures, mottoes, stereoscopes, views and everything in art, sold on 30 and 60 days' credit.



Our plan of allowing agents time to deliver and collect before paying, has put thousands on their feet and started them on the road to success.

We sell good, clean, deliverable 16x20 Crayon Portraits for 50 cents, four-piece combination oak and gilt frames for 40 cents, sheet pictures 1 cent, stereoscopes 25 cents, views 1 cent, moulding 1 cent per foot, Picture Pillow Tops from your originals 50 cents, and everything in art at lowest prices.

A Few of Our Special Summer Offers

We will send one hundred 16x20 religious pictures, in many colors, assorted subjects, such as Life of Christ, Sacred Hearts, Holy Families, Family Records, Memorials, Marriage Certificates, Lord's Prayer, Protestant and Catholic, St. Cecilia, Rock of Ages, Guardian Angels, in fact a big assortment in a neat Carrying Case made of buffalo cloth, water proof, case alone worth \$1.00, all for only \$5.50. These pictures retail for 25 cents each. Profit on the lot \$19.50 exclusive of case. Money back if not first class.

ENLARGED PORTRAIT OFFER.

Send any number of small pictures, and we will enlarge them to 16x20 or three-quarter life size, fit them into 6 inch oak and gilt frames with glass and backs all complete for \$1.20 each. Or into a 4 inch Compo frame with glass and back for only 90 cents each. Such portraits and frames retail for \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

OUR SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER.

We will send three 16x20 portraits for samples: 1 Crayon, 1 Sepia, 1 Pastel, with leatherette roll all complete, for \$1.00 by express or \$1.40 by mail. Regular price \$4.60. The price refunded with first order amounting to \$10.00.

OUR SPECIAL STEREOSCOPE OFFER.

We will send 25 assorted Stereoscopic Views with good Stereoscope made expressly for them, all in a neat fancy box, for only 50 cents for the set. Retail for \$1.00 to \$1.50. Money refunded if not O. K.

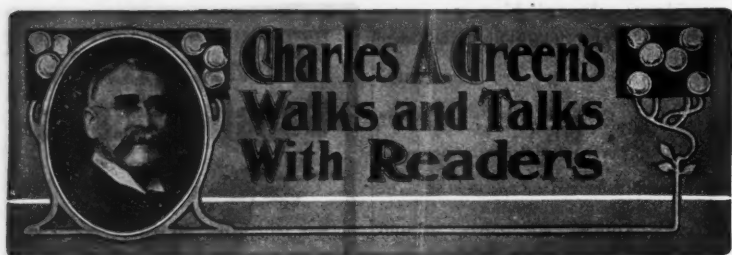
OUR SPECIAL PILLOW TOP OFFER.

We will send 4 samples of pillow tops, size 18x18, with portraits on them in four different colors: pink, white, yellow and blue, in leatherette roll, all complete for \$1.50 by express or \$1.80 by mail. Pillow Top Portraits are the newest wrinkle and are winners. Retail for \$1.25 to \$2.00 each. Agents report thousands of sales.

Our Big 248-page Catalogue, quoting everything at lowest prices and explaining our 30-Day Credit Plan, will be sent FREE for the asking. The catalogue weighs more than a pound.

Consolidated Portrait and Frame Co.

290-313 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1907.

If people died from attacks of meanness, as they do from measles, undertakers would have less leisure.

Sun Flowers.—Plant sun flower seeds freely. Sun flowers are attractive and their seeds are the favorite food of the feathered tribe. Poultry thrive and fatten on the seeds of the sun flower.

Orchards.—This should be the most profitable part of the farm. Do not imagine that you can make the orchard profitable without giving it any attention. You could not make any crop profitable without attention. The orchard needs more attention of late years than in the past. Do not attempt to get along without a spray pump.

Changes in Farming.—Farming in America is not what it was twenty years ago. Everything is changing. Man himself is changing. Farmers are improving their methods year by year, and the result is larger crops, larger profits, and greater wealth added to the country. Agricultural and horticultural publications are largely responsible for these results.

Frost on Strawberries.—It makes me sad to read of injury to strawberry beds and plants at the South. While the strawberry is one of the hardiest plants during the coldest weather of the winter, the flowers may be destroyed by late frosts. Then, how great the disappointment of the family which loses its supply of this delicious fruit, and of the large planter who loses the reward of his season's work.

Leaf Curl in the Peach.—This is a serious fungus disease. Where damage from this trouble is anticipated, the trees should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture in the spring before the leaves appear, then by spraying again with a weaker bordeaux mixture as soon as the petals of the flowers have fallen. Then spraying again with weak bordeaux mixture as soon as the trees have sent forth their leaves.

Tar makes a great smudge and smoke, therefore tar is sometimes used in connection with burning piles of brush for making smoke to ward off danger from late spring frosts. But if brush heaps are placed at convenient points and after the brush heaps are set on fire they are covered with wet straw, grass or weeds, a vast volume of smoke will be emitted without the expense of buying tar.

Asparagus.—This delicious luxury is often attacked in the garden by a beetle which eats the foliage, leaving simply the bare stem unmolested. These beetles do not do much damage to the eatable shoots, but often gather upon them. The principal damage is done after the cutting of the asparagus has passed, and the beautiful foliage appears in July or August. At this time, if the beetles appear, the plants should be sprayed often with paris green and water.

Cow Peas.—We have tested these for several years at Green's Fruit Farm, as a crop to be plowed under to enrich the soil, without success. We have abandoned the cow-pea. We find that it cannot be relied upon so far north as Rochester, N. Y. It is a success at the South. We also tested Crimson Clover, and found that we were too far North to succeed with it, as many do at the South.

Waste of Manure.—Millions of dollars are lost every year from the manure heaps, which would not occur if the manure was drawn daily and spread upon the fields. But this is seldom done. In most cases the manure is piled up for weeks and months in heaps until the most valuable part of the fertilizer escapes. Most farmers make little use of liquid manure. It is supposed to be of equal value to the solid portions. Only skilled gardeners appreciate the stimulating value of well-prepared liquid manure.

Leaks.—Leaks are wasteful and often disastrous. The leak in my roof may

damage valuable objects of furniture, clothing or paintings. A leak in my barn may cause the timbers to decay. But a leak in my pocketbook, that is a leak in my finances, is even worse than the other leaks alluded to. Most of the poverty of this world is caused by the leakage of money, the waste of money. Money is wasted by bad management and poor economy. Good financiers are about as scarce as white weasels or hens with teeth.

Berry Boxes, Baskets and Crates.—It will not be long before you will be in need of these useful articles in which to pick your berries, grapes and other fruits. Do you appreciate the necessity of securing a supply of boxes, baskets and crates at once in advance of actual need? Many times the supply is exhausted, if you wait until the time when you desire to use these articles. The only safe thing to do, is to order months in advance.

Plum Rot.—Dr. A. P. Taylor, of Ohio, asks for a remedy for plum rot. If plums or grapes are sprayed with bordeaux mixture early in the season the spray will have a tendency to lessen rot. Plums do not rot at Green's fruit farm unless they are allowed to crowd each other upon the tree. Plums are inclined to over-productiveness growing in thick clusters. When thus grown more than half the plums should be removed in June or July, then there will be less tendency to rot.

Farm Fences.—At Green's fruit farm, we have dispensed with all fences, except those on the borders of other farms. This removal of fences adds greatly to the beauty of a farm. If you do not desire to remove your fences, which are not at all necessary, even on a dairy farm, see that the fences are kept in repair. Nothing gives a farm such a run-down appearance as rickety fences. The annual expense of repairing farm fences in this country amounts to many millions of dollars each year.

Reaching the Masses.—A witty man has said that the Bible account of two men on the road to Jericho who passed by on the opposite side from the man who had been robbed, plundered and beaten, might have been delegates to a convention called to discover the way to reach the masses. The good Samaritan who did what he could to relieve the wounded and plundered brother, discovered the masses through the individual. Here is food for thought for those interested in doing good work through the church or otherwise. We can only reach the masses by working through individuals.

The Peach Borer.—Watch the yellowish white grub about one inch long which bores beneath the bark at the lower part of the trunk of the peach trees and about the roots. These grubs are larvae of winged insects, looking something like small wasps. If you see gummy material at the surface of the ground about the trunks of your peach trees, assume that the white grub is working there. From June 1st to August is the season during which the grub is most active. Peach growers have learned to protect peach trees, by removing the soil at the base of the peach tree, then winding stout paper about the lower part of the trunk as close to the roots as possible, thus keeping away the insects which lay the eggs which produce the grubs. But first the grubs must be removed that are already at work. Others place wire screens about the base of the peach tree.

Thinning Fruit.—The average fruit grower has hesitation about thinning his fruit trees considering all expenses connected therewith. He has not realized the fact that by thinning the fruit of an apple or plum tree this year, he has favorably affected the crop of fruit for two years. That is, he has increased the size and value of the fruit the year he has thinned, and he has so relieved the trees of their burden as to tempt them to bear a crop the next year, which they probably would not have borne had the

fruit not been properly thinned this season. There is another benefit often overlooked, and that is, instead of picking 5,000 apples from one tree, most of them only half the regular size, after having thinned the fruit, you will have only half the number to pick in October, thus consuming less time. Then the size of the fruit on the thinned trees will be so much larger and sell for such higher prices as will in most instances reward the grower for his judicious thinning.

White Grubs in Strawberry Patches.—Many of our subscribers are complaining about the white grub which eats off the roots of the new planted strawberry plantation, causing the plants to wilt and die. Almost every strawberry grower has had more or less trouble with these white grubs, which are the larvae of the May beetle. At Green's fruit farm when we see a plant here and there withering we know that a grub is at work at its roots, therefore three times a week we go over the plantation digging out the grub from the attacked plants and destroying him. But the presence of these grubs can often be discovered when the ground is plowed and if the plowing disclosed many white grubs, it would be better not to plant strawberries there that season. These white grubs are more numerous in old timothy sod ground, and land that has been long in meadow or pasture; less frequently found in land that has been recently plowed and occupied with corn, potatoes, beans, or other similar farm crops.

Asphalt.—There is in South America an asphalt lake covering 116 acres. This bed of asphalt has been found to be at least 135 feet deep. When the investigators had sounded to this depth they were unable to proceed further. This asphalt lake seems to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano—this is the best asphalt in the world. Thousands of tons are taken out of it each year, and yet the supply is not diminished, new asphalt appearing to come up from the depths below. There are islands on this lake on which trees are growing; these islands float around in the bed of asphalt upon which they rest. Asphalt is one of the most useful of products. The streets of the largest cities of the world are made of asphalt as are the roofs of millions of houses. It is a marvelous product undoubtedly associated with reservoirs of petroleum.

Strawberries Not Keeping Well.—The larger the strawberry the softer it is apt to be and less its keeping qualities. Certain soils particularly low and mucky tend to produce soft berries, while hill tops and hill sides tend to produce firmer berries that will keep longer. Strawberries produced during a wet season are softer, and will not keep as well as strawberries produced in a dry season. It is claimed that certain fertilizers tend to produce softer berries than others, and that certain fertilizers also influence the color of strawberries. Some claim that potash added to the soil produces a brighter berry than ordinary, and that the application of nitrate of soda causes a vigorous growth of foliage, and tends to produce a lighter and softer berry which will not keep as long as ordinary. Care should be taken that the quart berry boxes are so slatted as to give good ventilation to the fruit, and that the crates also should be slatted in a way to give good ventilation. If the strawberries are to stand over night it is better that they should not be placed in crates until morning, as they cannot possibly be so well ventilated in crates as they would be on the platform of the packing house or in a cool dry cellar.

An Orchard Planter 80 Years Old.—I have heard young men remark that the reason why they have not planted orchards is that it requires so many years for them to come into bearing. What nonsense! The main thing is to get an orchard started, after which you will be surprised how soon it blossoms and bears fruit.

Here is a man eighty years old who is planting with enthusiasm an apple orchard. I glory in the work of this aged man. By this act he will no doubt increase the length of his life. Living is

largely a matter of hope; destroy all hope from a life and it will be brief. This aged man is full of hope and is building a monument of hope in an apple orchard. He will take pleasure in the planting of the trees and in their steady growth. Possibly he may not live to see them bear large crops of fruit, but this will not make him sad. If we lived for ourselves alone there are many things we would never do, but every man has in his heart a desire to do something for others. The man who plants an apple tree or a grape vine is in a certain sense erecting a monument to himself.

Green's Fruit Grower has received many valuable suggestions from its readers. H. B. Bailey says that he is interested in everything that pertains to the culture of large and small fruits, therefore the more space devoted to giving information on those subjects the better he will be pleased. Others write that they are greatly interested in the Woman's Department and in the Health Department. Many write us that they would not like any change whatever made in Green's Fruit Grower. We desire to get all the information possible from these good people, and hope to make our magazine more helpful. Meanwhile we ask our readers to give us their personal experience in practical affairs about the farm; whether it is experience in the kitchen, in the orchard, vineyard, berry-field or in the little kitchen garden or in growing farm crops, all such experience will aid us much in making Green's Fruit Grower more helpful. You can help by sending interesting photographs that are clear and distinct enough to photo engrave for publication in our pages.

Sparrows Spreading the Scale.

It is reasonable to suppose that a flock of fifty sparrows flying daily or hourly from one tree to another, and from one yard to another, from one orchard to another, carry San Jose scale long distances on their feet and legs. These sparrows are industrious birds, traveling hundreds of miles every day, almost continually on the move looking for food. Each sparrow may visit a thousand trees or bushes in a day, thus it is possible that he may be one of the most active agents in spreading the scale. The San Jose scale has no method of locomotion worth speaking of. When newly hatched it can move about and it is in this stage only that it can be carried away on the feet or legs of birds to infest other orchards.

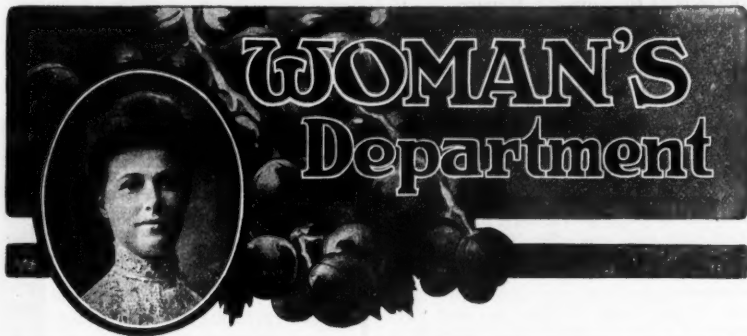
Soon after being hatched the scale insect proceeds to cover itself with a house, in form like a clam shell, but so small as to be hardly seen with the naked eye. After this stage it never moves, nor can it be moved by any bird.

Mysteries of Tree Growth.

The world is full of strange things that cannot be fully explained or understood. One of these mysteries is the growth of a tree. Plant an acorn and watch it grow into a great tree. Where does the material come from which enters into the great trunk and branches which may be bulky enough to fill several large cars? If this material came from the ground, as the tree grew the ground would shrink at the base of the tree, and there would be a cavity there. The fact that the soil does not shrink and there is no cavity proves that but a small portion of the bulk of the tree comes from the soil. The ashes secured from burning a tree represents about all that the tree has taken from the soil; the bulk of the tree then must have come from the air and from the water in the soil. Think of gases and water being formed into the wood of a great tree. But there are even greater changes than this which may happen to a tree. In Arizona there are petrified forests; the wood of these great trees has been changed into agate and other forms of rock. You can see in these stone trees every year's growth and all the markings of the wood, but all is stone. These stone trees may be millions of years old.

To be harassed about money is one of the most disagreeable incidents of life. It ruffles the temper, lowers the spirits, disturbs the rest and finally breaks up the health.—Disraeli.

We call attention to the full page advertisement on third cover page of this issue. Notice that those purchasing one share of stock, (\$10) will receive a paid up subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower" for three years; those purchasing two shares, (\$20) will receive a paid up subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower" for six years; those purchasing three shares, (\$30) will receive a paid up subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower" for ten years; those purchasing four shares, (\$40) will receive a paid up subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower" for thirteen years; and those purchasing five shares, (\$50) or over will receive a paid up life subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower."



Captains of Industry.

Not the men who make our laws
Working long in country's cause.

Not the busy financiers
Jobbing stocks for bulls and bears.

Not the producers who can feed
Nations with their growth in need.

Not the laborer whose toil
Wrings fruition from the soil.

No, 'tis loving women be
Captains all of industry.

All day long they give and give,
Helping weaker sister live.

Up at sunrise, mothering men,
Children, helpers, idlers, then

Moving mountains from their way,
Busy, cheerful housewives they.

Never do those captains stop
Till their flags at half-mast drop.
—Exchange.

To Prevent Injury by Moth.

By the Editor.

Every reader of this page has had experience with the moth, the larvae of which destroy woolen garments, carpets and furs. Last spring I put away new mink furs with some older furs, all carefully tied in a bag so that no moths could enter. On opening this bag a few weeks later, I found a portion of the furs almost alive with little worms, and some of the furs destroyed. This can be explained as follows: The moth miller, a whitish insect, and about one-fourth inch long, begins to fly in this locality about April 1st, laying its eggs in woolen goods, furs, etc. In a short time these eggs hatch and the worm begins to eat the woolen cloth or the skin of the fur. When I put my furs away, the moths had already laid their eggs in them, hence the destruction. I should have put away the furs earlier, before the moths were active and before they laid their eggs.

The only safe method and the one pursued by those who store many thousand cases of furs and clothing is this: After putting away the furs or clothing in boxes carefully protected, then open each box at the end of two weeks to see if any of the eggs have hatched or if any damage is being done. They air the articles and brush them and replace them, but examine them again and again during the season. Notice that this repeated examination is the only safe method to adopt, even after you have carefully protected the furs, etc., from moth millers. The moth worm which is later transformed into the moth miller is about one-fourth inch long, and is of a yellowish white color. It is easily discovered.

Turn up the collar of a coat and look into the hidden places of the garment for these worms. I usually place moth balls in the packages when putting them away. I do not think that these will destroy the eggs or prevent injury, but they are helpful. The most valuable part of this communication is that which tells you that it is of vital importance to you to open your boxes and examine the articles you have put away within two or three weeks after having encased these boxes in tight paper or cloth bags, to see whether any eggs that were in the garments have hatched. If they have not, you can again tie up the boxes, somewhat assured that your goods will be safe for the rest of the season. But my practice is to continue to examine them from time to time during the summer.

Don'ts for Stout Women.—Don't wear wide belts.

Don't wear a tight-fitting coat.

Don't trim a skirt except at the bottom.

Don't wear a sleeve that is full below the elbow.

Don't use frills of any kind on a gown if you are stout. Use flat trimmings.

Don't wear bow ties. Wear something small and narrow if a tie is required.

Don't wear fluffy things around the neck. Let the neck finishing be as flat as possible.

The stout woman who dresses to her figure rather than to fashionable models is always more charmingly gowned than she who wears what is fashionable in itself rather than what is suitable.

How to Handle a Husband.

A New York judge has given this subject some attention with beneficial results. He says that the wives of those who patronize his court could make their husbands as gentle and mild as doves if they administered certain food schemes after the following schedule:

Laziness—Chicken, horseradish, tabasco, chop suey, radishes, tough beef.

Nervousness—Chicken salad, hot chocolate, string beans, turnips, leeks.

Wifebeating—Vegetables, nuts and cereals, jelly cake, lady fingers.

Unloving—Steak, chops, carrots, spinach, Lima beans, cakes.

Cold feet—Buckwheat cakes, sausage, fried potatoes, shad roe.

Cold hands—Rice, tapioca, cheese cake, pork chops, brown bread.

Talking in sleep—Onions, garlic, anchovies, boiled ham; also clothes pins.

Snoring—Welsh rabbit, pickled onions, bloaters, cream puffs.

Staying out—Canvasback duck, terrapin, ice cream, chocolate eclairs.

Drinking—Mush, milk, candy, marmalade, tit-bits, taffy.

Stupidity—Fresh fish, oatmeal, corned beef, hash, cranberry tarts.

Bad temper—Pigs' knuckles, sauerkraut, tripe, buttermilk, stale bread.

Henpecked—Raw beef, sandwiches, beans, carrots, mutton chops.

Brainstorm—Cold water, lemonade, oatmeal gruel, cornbread, citron.

Gambling—Near-foods, grated nutmeg, doughnuts, apple pie, chicken.

Mollycoddle—Beefsteak and onions, roast mutton, plum pudding.

Flirting—Onions.

Official comment upon this system are varied and instructive. "A cup of coffee is not very warming," says one, "and tough corned beef is full of bad temper." Another sage observed that good cooking would reform more criminals than all the courts and jails. He cited the case of a burglar who confessed that he got into that nefarious line of business through his wife's bad cooking. She gave him a piece of fried liver that was so tough he broke his teeth on it. In despair he rushed out and robbed the suburban mansion of a hotel chef and ate his fill of good food. Thus he formed the habit.

Good Recipes.

Sensible Loaf Cake.—The following will make two medium-sized cakes: Two cups sugar, one cupful butter, three eggs, four cupfuls flour, four teaspoonfuls baking powder; one cupful sweet milk and the flavoring. You may use part of the batter for simple fruit cakes with one-half cupful seeded raisins and a little finely cut citron as an addition.

English Fried Cakes.—Two cupfuls sugar, two dessertspoonfuls melted lard, three eggs, one cupful sweet milk, five teaspoonfuls baking powder, two and a quarter cupfuls mashed and sifted potato; six and a half cupfuls flour; also salt and nutmeg or other spices to suit. This will make six dozen fried cakes, and they will not soak up the lard when frying.

Mock Mince Pie.—Two cupfuls dry bread crumbs, two cupfuls hot water (boiling), one half cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful sugar, one cupful seeded raisins, one-half cupful currants, one-quarter cupful finely chopped suet, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice. This recipe makes filling for three pies.

Brown Bread (to be baked, not steamed).—One-half cup of sugar, one half cup shortening, two cups molasses, two cups buttermilk or sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, three cups white flour, six cups graham flour. This will make three medium-sized loaves, and is very nice.

A Good Johnny Cake.—Three cups of meal, two cups of sour milk, one cup of cream, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus, and a little salt.

Pie Crust.—A good pie crust can be made, by taking two-thirds rye flour, and one-third wheat flour, rub in well a sufficient quantity of shortening, and wet with cold water, to a paste stiff enough to roll out conveniently.

Girls Admire Character.

Character is the same the world over; we clip the following from an Australian paper published at Sidney: Woman is not the beauty worshipper that man is. She does not place nearly as high a value on good looks. If a man looks manly and well groomed she does not care how plain his face is. The very handsome man is apt to be selfish and conceited. He considers himself irresistible. He takes no trouble to please a woman, but seems to think that his good looks may cover a multitude of deficiencies of manner.

There are dozens of qualities that woman places far above personal beauty. For example, take the kindly man, the masterful man, the strong man, they all appeal to her more than the merely handsome man.

We hear of hundreds of girls who fall in love with handsome stage heroes, but the heroes are always performing deeds of valor or enacting some part that shows them to be very brave and wonderful, as well as handsome.

It is the character as much as the face that the girls admire.

The French Girl.

A French girl must have a "dot" or dowry—otherwise she cannot marry. A certain Louis Turnan had a pretty daughter, but no money to give her. Consequently no swains came a-wooing, although the girl had many admirers. The dotting father having in vain tried to borrow from his friends, and having found all legitimate means fail, hit upon an unlawful expedient. He stole \$10,000 French government stock belonging to a notary, sold it, and with the proceeds secured a husband for his daughter, who, three months later, became a happy wife. Then came the day of reckoning. The robbery was traced to Turnan, he was arrested and at once confessed the truth. He tried to move the examining magistrate, by impressing upon him that if he stole he did it for a "noble purpose." Unfortunately for him, the stony-hearted dispenser of justice did not believe in philanthropic robberies, and Louis Turnan to-day finds himself in jail, miserable at having been caught, but glad at heart at having settled his daughter in life.

Study the Girl's Mother.

When the girl grows up and young men begin to flock about her the mother must bear in mind that they, the men, are easily impressed by the girl's people and surroundings.

If the home is happy and peaceful, the mother sweet and kindly, a man naturally will say to himself: "I would like a home like this." And he will think that if the daughter will make as good a wife and mother as her own mother has been, she will be a pretty good sort of girl to marry. But if the mother is frowzy and untidy, the home and family neglected, the young man will look elsewhere for a helpmeet.

A good mother is the very best thing in all this wide world. She can be friend as well as mother to her young daughter if she goes the right way about it. It is a splendid thing to gain a young girl's confidence. She can't go very far astray if she is in the habit of confiding in her mother.

All mothers love their daughters, but all do not know how best to work for the daughter's happiness.

That the children suffer for the sins of the parents is undoubtedly true, and mothers should bear this in mind. To lose the respect of her children must be the bitterest blow a woman can receive. And not to be able to regard her mother as the best woman in the world must be the saddest grief a daughter can endure.

Florists are having a rather bad time of it just now and are complaining that fruit, as a table decoration, has again been made "smart" by women who refuse to admit that it isn't a new idea. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is responsible for the fruit fad, for she recently had her table embellished with little imitation apple trees in full bloom, their bases banked with tiny red apples. The fruit also was attached to the branches of the trees here and there. Fruit trees, with both fruit and blossoms, might suggest a mixing of the seasons; but Mrs. Fish is privileged to follow her artistic bent.—New York letter to Pittsburgh "Dispatch."

There can be no real and abiding happiness without sacrifice. Our greatest joys do not result from our efforts towards self-gratification, but from a loving and spontaneous service to other lives. Joy comes not to him who seeks it for himself, but to him who seeks it for other people.—Selected.

Most men lay their sore heads onto their tender hearts.



To Blossom.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
By E. L. Stocking.

Thine eyes are blue forget-me-nots,
Blossom;
Thy cheeks, the bloom of apple trees,
Thy lips, the petals of sweet peas,
Thy motions, like the summer breeze,
Blossom!

Thy hair is bright as golden-rod,
Blossom;
Thy dainty gowns, like floral bowers,
Thy smiles and tears, my sun and showers,
Thou'rt just made up of all the flowers,
Blossom!

I want to pluck thee for my own
Blossom.
When all the other flowers have died,
Thou'lt still be blooming by my side,
My fairest flower, my bonny bride,
Blossom!

New Method of Baking Apples.

All old methods have their objections. Apples baked whole, with the core in are nuisances to eat, and if the variety is of the tart sort the flavor is not right. One method of baking tart apples has been to punch the core out with a hollow contrivance, fill the hole with sugar and bake in that way. This plan makes apples pretty good eating, but the core and seeds are seldom all eliminated, most of the sugar is likely to melt and run away without flavoring the apple.

Mr. Parker's plan is to cut the apple in halves from top to bottom, from stem to blow end. Then cut the core out of each half. Lay these halves, skin side down, in the baking pan and fill each of the core grooves with sugar. Bake from fifteen to thirty minutes according to the heat and the sugar will permeate the entire apple. Serve with cream or milk and plenty of it. Not a trace of core or seed is left, and the apple may be attacked readily.

Opportunities come to us all. They come when we least expect them. If we see them in the morning and make no effort to make them our own, they pass and are forever lost; and as the slowly descending sun reaches the horizon, they cease to be ours. He who plants a tree plants happiness. He plants hope for the future; he increases the life and the wealth of the world. He who plants a tree builds on the future. Let our readers should they have the opportunity to plant a tree, use it. Let not indifference keep them from it. Action is needed, Act.

Year after year, the birds will fly
Along this same gray mortal sky,
Praise God I see them and can say:
Another year, another day.
—Philip Henry Savage.

A RECORD OF OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS.

For over sixty-five years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. The value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number 1098.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

Charles A. Green, Editor.
Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

Price 50 cents per year, if paid in advance. Postage Free.
Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Green's Fruit Grower Incorporated.—Capitalized at \$50,000.

Our readers will notice a full page advertisement in this issue giving particulars of the incorporation of Green's Fruit Grower under the laws of the state of New York, and offering shares of stock in this company at ten dollars per share, which is the par value.

These shares of stock in Green's Fruit Grower company, sold to subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower are guaranteed personally by Charles A. Green, to yield an annual dividend of six per cent. payable semi-annually.

The earnings of this company are far more than six per cent. on \$50,000, but as six per cent. is a good rate of interest on money and more than any bank will pay and desiring to be very modest in our statements, we have placed the dividend at six per cent., which can be depended upon.

It has been our thought that there are many subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower, who would take pleasure in feeling that they are part owners of this well-known periodical, established twenty-five years ago, having now 125,000 circulation each month, and during certain months a larger circulation.

We hope to gain by having a number of our subscribers more deeply interested in Green's Fruit Grower, as they would be if they were stockholders.

If you are interested in this affair or would like to know further particulars, please apply by postal card for our confidential circular, giving full information regarding the earnings of Green's Fruit Grower and other particulars which will be sent to all who apply.

Without enthusiasm the world would be a dreary place and the achievements of man would be insignificant.

See this issue of this paper for Prize silverware to subscribers who get up clubs for this paper at clubbing rates.

Haste and Worry.—Haste does not always make waste, but it is wearisome. Steady work is much better than hasty efforts. Worrying is vicious, accomplishing nothing, exhausting body and mind more than actual effective work.

If you are not a subscriber to "Green's Fruit Grower," try it. If you are a subscriber, please tell your neighbors about its value to you. In this way, you can do us great service. Let your neighbor read your copy of "Green's Fruit Grower."

A subscriber, who has renewed his subscription to "Green's Fruit Grower" every year for twenty years, sent us one dollar recently for three years subscription, saying he does this for "old acquaintance sake." Possibly he has other reasons.

The scarcity of farm help is not without its benefits. It will cause the farmer to think more and plant better. The farmer and his boys will make better use of their strength and of improved machinery. Farmers will not plow or plant so much, but they will get larger crops from such acreage as they do cultivate.

"The Denver Field and Farm" mentions our friend, S. D. Willard, as the "Plum King of the World." I have always realized that Mr. Willard was a genial, able, and enterprising citizen of New York state, and that he was a great success as a plum grower. I am pleased to learn that his fame had spread so far.

Hale on the Peach.—Friend Hale reports that late spring frosts have not injured his Georgia peach crop, but that

for some unknown reason, the peaches are falling rapidly, therefore he does not expect a good crop. In some parts of Georgia, and other localities in the South, we hear of injuries to the peach buds by late spring frosts.

Lying a Disease.—Scientific men have recently proclaimed as a fact, that lying is a disease. It often prevails with children, who in most cases outgrow the tendency. Where children do not outgrow the tendency to lie it is evidence that they are degenerates and that their lives are not naturally and healthfully organized. I have long held that the liar was a foolish person. No wise person will indulge in falsehoods.

Looking Forward.—How many thousands of people there are at this date looking forward to the coming crop of strawberries in their garden beds. These are the first fruits of the season. How well we recall our experience with this delicious fruit in the years past. What pleasure there is in gathering the large attractive berries into the heaping basket and carrying them proudly to the kitchen for supper. I say for supper, but I have them on my table three times a day during the season. Truly, a bed of strawberries in the garden is a joy forever.

Various Tastes.

I thank the many readers of Green's Fruit Grower for their helpful responses to my invitation to express their opinions as to how Green's Fruit Grower might be improved, what departments to retain, and what, if any, to discontinue.

As might be expected, I learned by these replies that different people have different tastes in regard to that which they read. Young people desire one class of reading and more elderly people another class. Fruit growers often would like to have every page of our magazine filled with instructions on planting, pruning, or spraying trees, but their wives and children would not be satisfied with this, and if our paper were all devoted to fruit growing, Green's Fruit Grower would be dry reading for many members of each family, which would embrace a large majority of our readers.

As editor, therefore, I have to consider the varied wishes of 500,000 people, since every copy of our publication may be read by from four to six people.

Almost every reader desires witty sayings, therefore I have decided in every issue to have at least a portion of a page devoted to wit and humor.

Nearly all of our kind critics are in favor of our health department. It is possible that in some issues a certain department may be crowded out, but this should not lead you to feel that the department has been abandoned. The health department will appear hereafter on an inside page instead of on the first page as formerly. Aunt Hannah's department will receive briefer responses to inquiries. This department has been appreciated by the young people, but there are few so old that they cannot take interest in the affairs of the heart of the younger folks.

I have decided on several changes in the make-up and in the contents of Green's Fruit Grower for the coming year. I have employed at considerable expense additional editorial assistance in the person of Mr. John W. Ball, a man with whom I have been intimately acquainted during the past twenty-five years.

You cannot go astray in anticipating great things for Green's Fruit Grower in the way of interesting and helpful reading. The dominating purpose of Green's Fruit Grower is to be helpful not only in a practical sense in the ordinary details of every day life, but in the higher sense.

Foul Weeds No Longer a Menace.

Forty years ago my father, who had made a modest fortune at farming, sold his farm and gave up farming. His principal reason for doing so was that he feared that foul weeds would overrun his farm and interfere seriously with his profits. He referred to such weeds as the Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, wild mustard, red root and rag weed. My father often employed twenty or more men and boys to go through his fields of grain and pull out offending weeds.

I have seen hundreds of acres looking almost as white as snow, the land being completely covered with the white blossoms of the daisy. I have also seen hundreds of acres of choice land covered so completely with the yellow blossoms of wild mustard that nothing could be seen, or as though a yellow blanket had been spread over the surface of the soil. I have seen large fields absolutely in the possession of the Canada thistle, which at a certain season sends its seeds, attached to a balloon like equipment, floating over large districts, seeding the farms of those who have waged a vigorous war against this pest.

It looks as though a new era had dawned and that these weeds and many others can be destroyed at slight expense simply by spraying.

A friend of mine had a field of oats in which the wild mustard stood thickly, higher than the oats. He sprayed the field, if I remember correctly, with ordinary bordeaux mixture such as is used in spraying fruit trees, and destroyed the mustard without injury to the oats. But now comes a new formula from the University of Wisconsin, but originally, I think, having come from Germany. The "Technical World" magazine for April, 1907, from which I summarize as follows, devotes considerable space to an illustrated article on this subject.

The experiment consisted of spraying the fields with a ten per cent. solution of iron sulphate. No injury was discovered to the grain crops or to the clover or grasses in which the wild mustard or other weeds destroyed were growing. This sulphate of iron in solution destroyed mustard, yellow dock, smartweed, rag weed, Spanish needles and they believe it will destroy the white daisy and the Canada thistle. The best time for destroying mustard in grain fields is when it is in the third leaf, yet mustard has been destroyed when it was twenty-six inches high with one spraying. The spray must be applied on sunny days when there is no wind and when the dew has evaporated. If it rains the same day that the spray is applied, the spray will not be effective. If it rains sixteen hours after the spraying the extermination will be complete.

The sulphate of iron used is inexpensive, costing fifty-five cents only per acre to spray. One hundred pounds of iron sulphate dissolved in fifty-four gallons of water is enough for an acre. Sulphate of iron comes in a powder easily dissolved in water. Sulphate of copper has been used in destroying weeds, but we assume that the sulphate of iron is much more effective and cheaper. This sulphate of iron spray on turnips will destroy the turnips the same as it will the weeds, but it will not injure the grain crops or grass.

The Green Bug, a New Grain Pest.

Subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower in Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and elsewhere in the Southwest have reported much injury done by a green bug upon the wheat crop. This bug is known as the spring green aphid, the scientific name being Toxoptera graminum. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the green bug. We recommend those of our readers who are interested in the green bug to apply to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for further information on this subject.

Whenever a seemingly new insect is discovered to be doing serious damage to fruits and grain, the first steps taken by the government are to learn from what part of the world the insect originally came and to find, if possible, the particular parasitic insect foe of that insect. The lady bug has been found to be the foe of the green bug, as of many other insect enemies, therefore millions of lady bugs were let loose in those states where the green bug is doing the greatest injury.

A peculiar thing about injurious insects is that they are far more destructive in some seasons than others. They have been known to exist for many years without doing much injury, when suddenly they multiply rapidly and do great injury to fruits and grains. Then come seasons of repose in the history of these insects to be opened again years after by repeated attacks or they may be found to increase periodically or to decrease in like proportion.



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brings the living voices of the world's greatest musical entertainers into your home—the great bands and orchestras of the world, grand opera by the greatest artists, minstrels, the good old songs, and the popular songs of the day.

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The Victor Talking Machine Co
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WHILE THEY LAST

we will be glad to forward you, without cost, a copy of the

SPECIAL

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Handsomely illustrated,—containing a detailed description of the various features of the Exposition, as well as many interesting articles devoted to the agricultural and industrial development of the South and the territory reached by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

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The demand for this special edition is great, and you should, therefore, send to-day before the supply is exhausted.

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Send for Book 30 about both. Progressive dealers sell Genasco.

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PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



The Grippe.

An ache in the back, and a pain in the head—
That's the grippe!
A choke in the throat, and a yearning for bed—
That's the grippe!
A river of heat, then a shiver of cold,
A feeling of being three hundred years old,
A willingness even to do as you're told—
That's the grippe!
An arrow of pain, now in this place, now that—
That's the grippe!
A feeling of doubt as to where you are at—
That's the grippe!
A stupid sensation—of course, wholly new!
A foolish depression—why should you feel blue?
A doubt as to whether this really is you—
That's the grippe!
Strange visions at night that deprive you of rest—
That's the grippe!
A taste in your mouth and a weight on your chest—
That's the grippe!
A tired sensation that runs through your veins,
A queer combination of aches and of pains,
A rapid admission of absence of brains—
That's the grippe!
—Somerville "Journal."

Effects of Water Drinking.—For the last few years physicians have been strenuously urging the necessity of drinking water. In almost any climate copious draughts are required by the system, not only to assimilate the food, but to flush the stomach, bowels and kidneys in order that they may be better able to perform their work. The water should be taken on an empty stomach, otherwise the gastric fluid will be so diluted that it cannot properly perform its functions. Half an hour or an hour before breakfast, midway of meals and on retiring are the most approved times. A quart or more during the day will serve to hold the system in good condition and will keep the stomach, bowels and kidneys in good working order, provided these rules are rigidly followed.

Better Health, Longer Life.—People know how to live better than they once did, and proof of this is found in the statistics which show that the average length of life is increasing.

This is because the conditions of health are now understood better than ever before. The great gain is in the lower death rate among infants and children under five years. Children under that age are particularly susceptible to bad sanitary conditions, and it is in sanitation that we have made the greatest improvements. One of the most prolific sources of disease was polluted water. Now people have learned that wells, drains and cesspools must not be near together nor must they communicate. People bathe more regularly, ventilate their houses better, take more exercise and recreation, realize the importance of cleanliness and of freshness of food and the danger of promiscuous spitting, and know that contagion may be carried by insects and pet animals. Although we know much more than we once did, there is still plenty to learn. But we are a receptive people, and the coming generation will not only live longer but have better health while living.

Learn to Relax the Nerves.—The high tension of the nerves is what makes the strongest women victims of nervousness. They must learn to relax the mind as well as the body, or this will develop into hopeless nervousness. If women could learn to live for the day and not plan for to-morrow or the whole week or year, there would be fewer delicate housewives. But housework is something which has to be done with the mental as well as the muscular ability, and this continuous strain of the whole body is what works ruin to the majority. No doctor will prescribe for nerves. It is not wholly an organic disease and depends a great deal upon the individual to overcome the trouble. Learn to laugh at all mistakes in the household work. Mistakes will occur and there is no use worrying about it. Men, as a rule, take a philosophical view of everything; but women devote two-thirds of their lives to fussing about what never really takes place.

Virtues of Buttermilk.—Even when sourest, if it is still in good condition, buttermilk is a valuable medicinal agent. A refreshing acid, it is always nourishing without being insipid, says the Delineator.

The lactic acid which it contains attacks and dissolves every kind of starchy

deposits in the blood vessels; keeps the veins and arteries supple and free from matter which might otherwise clog them, and destroys the irritating calcareous deposits that may gather around the joints, as well as any poisonous waste in the muscles. It is not only beneficial to the digestion, but also for tuberculosis and all other pulmonary complaints. It is also a harmless substitute for intoxicants.

Drinking buttermilk freely—two quarts daily would not be too much—is said to preserve the complexion of youth, and as gouty difficulties generally arise from sluggish excretion it is a blessing to all who suffer from such complaints.

Buttermilk not only tones the stomach, but furnishes material from which healthy blood may easily be made. It is also easy of assimilation, and, in cases where sweet milk would prove objectionable from a medicinal point of view, it may safely be given with every assurance of beneficial effect.

Old Age.—Dr. Cohen, a noted London physician, has prepared a diet that people may eat after middle age to keep from growing old too rapidly.

"First, in order to delay the coming of old age we must prevent the deposit of fat by moderation in eating, more particularly as regards sugars and fats. 'Secondly, we must avoid the use of alcohol in all forms as much as possible, so that the arteries shall not become distended and lose their tone.

"Thirdly, we must eat more sparingly in order to save the kidneys and the liver."

"These are the broad rules for preserving youth, as far as food is concerned. To obtain the best results it is desired to commence the rational regulation of diet while youth remains. Up to the age of twenty-three or twenty-five in the case of men, and eighteen or twenty in women, the framework of the body is being formed, and the diet should be generous. After the thirtieth year has been passed, it is no longer necessary to eat to make more tissues, but only to preserve equilibrium of weight and strength. Yet at that time, eating is a pleasure highly appreciated. Therefore, most men and women eat too much, and this is the time of life when indiscretions in diet produce disease with especial frequency."

"Do not eat heavy suppers.
"Drink little or no alcohol.
"Avoid rich meats and pastry.
"Do not grow fat by eating too much.
Fat people seldom reach a good old age.
The youthful old man is lean.
"Lessen your food continually as you grow older."

"Overeating produces all the diseases that make one old.
"Underfeeding shortens life.
"Just enough and a trifle over is the ideal."

While cancer mortality is increasing still in England and Wales, it is at a diminishing rate. In the five years ending with 1905, the death rate for both sexes showed an increase of eight per cent., which was about half as great as the increase for the five years ending with 1890. The deaths in 1904 were 741 per 1,000,000 among males of all ages, and 1,006 among females. In nearly all comparable cases the rate is greater among females. A remarkable exception is cancer of the mouth, for in the four years ending with 1904 this caused the death of 7,246 males and only 1,667 females. Whether this is an effect of nicotine poisoning remains to be shown.

Lemons Are Beneficial.—The juice of a lemon in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine.

A few drops of lemon juice in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes the tartar but sweetens the breath.

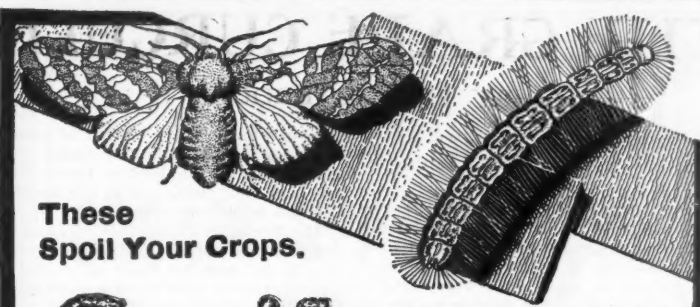
Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabrics. Wet the stains with the mixture and put the articles in the sun. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is of long standing, but the remedy never fails.

A teaspoonful of the juice in a small cup of black coffee almost certainly relieves a bilious headache.

Glycerine and lemon juice, half and half, on a bit of absorbent cotton, is the best thing in the world to moisten the lips and tongue of a fever-parched patient.

Lemon juice (outward applications) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of gnats and flies.

Indigestion and cold hands and feet may be cured in thirty minutes by drinking slowly one quart of hot water. Have it hot as possible to swallow without burning the throat.



These
Spoil Your Crops.

Swift's Arsenate of Lead

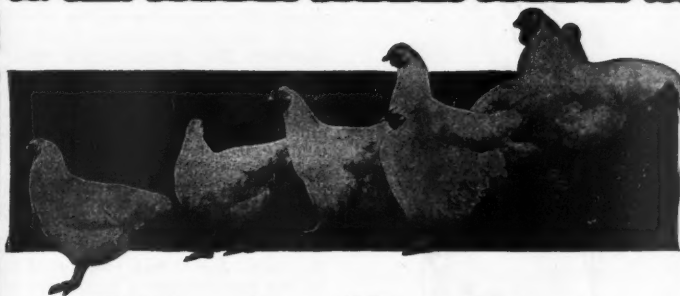
Destroys all Leaf-Eating Insects

It is estimated that insects destroy $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the entire yield of farm and orchard produce. Swift's Arsenate of Lead is the best insecticide for the use of the farmer and orchardist, because it destroys all leaf-eating insects, sticks to the foliage in spite of rain and wind, and because it cannot burn or scorch the foliage no matter how strong a solution is used. Swift's Arsenate of Lead is used and recommended by leading fruit growers, truck farmers, horticulturists and shade tree owners.

Write for booklet giving valuable information for combating the Codling Moth, Potato Bug and other insect pests.

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Ready for shipment. Now is the time to order. We are breeders of superior birds which have taken many prizes at the leading shows.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Wyandottes,
Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

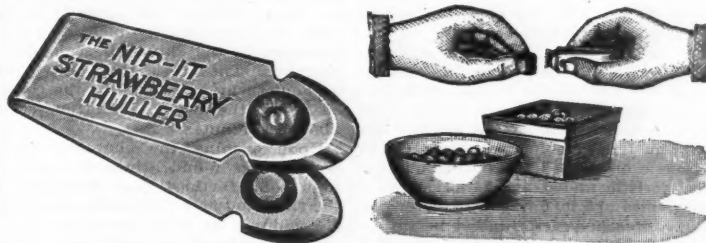
PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:—From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13, \$7.00 per 100; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid. Send for free illustrated poultry circular.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

JACOB MOORE'S DIPLOMA CURRANT

Is a late variety, the largest, most vigorous and productive of all currants. Do Not Forget It!

STRAWBERRY HULLER



YOU PRESS THE HANDLE IT TAKES THE HULL

By its use one avoids stained fingers, seeds under finger nails, crushed fruit. Keeps berries whole for table use. Takes out soft spots, etc.

It's Easier, Quicker, Cleaner than the Old Way.

Price 10 Cents, postpaid, or Green's Fruit Grower one year and two of these hullers for 50c.; new or renewal.

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75c. Knife and 60c. Shears for \$1 postpaid.



MAHER & GROSH CO., 643 A STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

THE GRAPE CURCULIO

BY FRED E. BROOKS.

Continued from Last Issue.

FOOD AND FEEDING HABITS.

The grape probably furnishes the entire bill-of-fare for the grape curculio. So far as I can learn, there is no record of its attacking any other plant. I have forced beetles in confinement to feed upon leaves of apple and cherry and in one instance coaxed a female to lay an egg in the customary manner in a berry of the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. The egg hatched and the larva fed on the berry but died at the end of two days. Under natural conditions I have never seen the feeding marks of the beetles on any leaves nor known the female to oviposit in any fruit other than those of the grape.

As has been previously recorded, the larva spends from 12 to 15 days in feeding upon the pulp and seeds of the fruit, and to this habit alone is due the injurious nature of the insect. The beetle, a few hours after leaving the cocoon, begins to feed upon other parts of the plant and continues to feed with considerable avidity throughout the entire active



This is the plum curculio (for a picture of the grape curculio, see last month's Fruit Grower): Adult female on plum, showing the circular feeding punctures and the crescentic egg-laying punctures. Enlarged, (after Johnson & Girault).

The curculio (plum, apple, peach and pear) is considered by many to be the most destructive orchard pest we have, classing it with the codling moth.

It passes the winter in the adult stage and in early spring begins feeding upon the buds and leaves of plum, apple, peach and other trees. When the young fruit has attained some size the beetle makes a crescent-shaped slit in it, and in this lays an egg. In a few days the egg hatches into a small whitish larva, or grub, which bores its way to the seed. In case of the plum, peach, apricot and cherry most of the infested fruit falls, in the plum practically all. Apples and pears do not drop from the effect of this insect, but if they should drop from some other cause, then the curculio larva will mature. The larva reaches maturity about midsummer, leaves the fruit and goes beneath the ground to pupate, or change into the pupal or resting stage, from which it transforms, a short time after, to the adult or beetle stage.

There are many opinions as to the preventative measure for this insect. The "jarring" mentioned will do a great deal of good here. The use of poisons is, however, to be recommended. "Some Insects of Orchard and Other Fruits" (Fayetteville, Ark., Bulletin No. 92).

periods of its life. Its principal source of food is the green, upper layer, or epidermis, of the leaf. This, it varies occasionally with the bark of the fruit stems and, in the case of the female, with that part of the skin and pulp of the fruit which is removed in excavating her egg chamber. The feeding mark made by the beetle on the leaf is conspicuous and characteristic and can be used, while grape vines are in foliage, for determining the presence of the insect in any locality. The mark, when first made, is light green in color but changes to whitish in a few days. It may be a single line, one twenty-fifth of an inch wide and from one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch long or more frequently, two or more such lines lying parallel and often so close together as to appear a plane spot. A close examination, however, will reveal the ridges separating the lines and also the minute transverse marks made by the jaws in scraping. In the fall, after the young beetles have appeared, these marks on the leaves often become very numerous. I have sometimes seen, late in the fall, grape vines with their entire foliage presenting a scorched appearance from the great number of these feeding marks. It can not be supposed that the marks are to any appreciable extent injurious to the vines but they are of interest because they at once suggest to the vineyardist an effective and practicable means of destroying the insects.

In vineyards where the insects are nu-

merous almost every cluster of fruit will show on the stems a few small, ragged marks where the beetles have gnawed the bark, but these marks are usually so few as to be unimportant.

The beetles rarely, if ever, attack the fruit for the purpose of feeding only, and it will be seen by those who are acquainted with this insect's near relative, the plum curculio, that the feeding habits of the two species are unlike in several important particulars.

HOW THE EGGS ARE DEPOSITED.

As has been stated in other chapters, there are two seasons of egg laying with each annual brood of the curculios. The first is that of the young beetles, soon after their emergence, and in the cases observed began and ended in the month of August, the period covering but 21 days. The egg laying of this period was engaged in by only a part of the earlier arrivals of the brood, most of the young beetles reserving their eggs until the following season. After hibernating over winter the beetles begin to lay eggs again about the middle of June and a few individuals continue to produce eggs until September. This is the period of chief importance to the grape grower.

The process of egg laying was observed many times in detail and is a painstaking operation on the part of the insect and an interesting study for the observer. The insect is not easily disturbed while engaged in the act, and by exercising a little care I could remove a grape, upon which a female was beginning to work, from the cluster and by holding it between my fingers could watch every movement through a hand lens. The first step in the operation is a careful examination which the beetle makes of the grape by crawling about with the tip of her snout pressed against the skin. Just what position she seeks in this examination I was never able to determine for no particular point of the grape surface seems to be selected often than another, and the point chosen would always appear exactly like any other on the grape, in so far as any advantages that I could see were concerned. The point being selected the beetle fixes her feet firmly and by straightening her legs elevates her body so as to bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the snout, the point of which is pressed against the skin of the grape. She then begins a see-saw motion of the entire body, accompanied by a rapid working of the minute jaws, which forces an opening in the skin. With thin skinned and young grapes this part of the operation is of short duration, but with tough skinned fruit it sometimes requires several minutes to make an opening. The skin being pierced the beetle with a chiseling motion of the snout excavates an egg chamber beneath about .07 inch deep, .09 inch long and .07 inch wide, the puncture in the skin measuring slightly under .02 inch in diameter. The pulp removed in making the cavity is eaten by the beetle.

When the excavation is completed the beetle withdraws her snout and turning about presses the tip of her abdomen to the hole. After remaining in this position from one to three minutes she lifts her body slightly and deposits a small mass of excrement which covers the puncture in the skin and seals the egg chamber. The beetle then crawls away without turning to examine the completed work, the whole operation lasting about 20 minutes.

Upon opening the chamber the egg was always found attached to the wall at a point farthest from the opening in the skin, and as no ovipositor was visible, I could not at first determine how the egg was placed in position. I found, however, that by taking advantage of the exact moment when the beetle had withdrawn her snout from the puncture and was turning to apply her abdomen, I could cut away a section of the grape so as to open the egg chamber from the lower end, and then by applying my lens to the opening I could watch the procedure from the inside. As the movements of the beetle in turning are somewhat deliberate, I was able by working rapidly to make the incision and have my lens focused on the spot at the instant the beetle was in position to lay the egg. Almost immediately after the point of the abdomen appeared at the hole an ovipositor, corresponding closely in size and shape to the snout of the beetle, would be thrust in and moved about as though to make sure that no mistake had been made as to the proper position. The ovipositor would then be withdrawn and no movement would be visible for several seconds. Then suddenly the ovipositor would be thrust out

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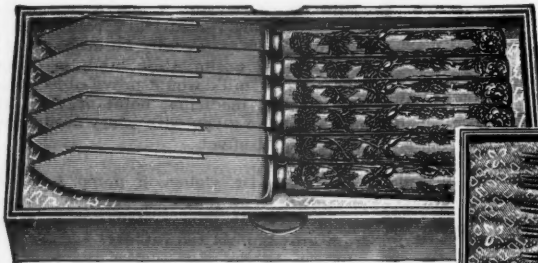
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Charles A. Green,

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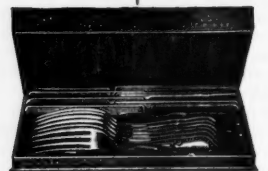
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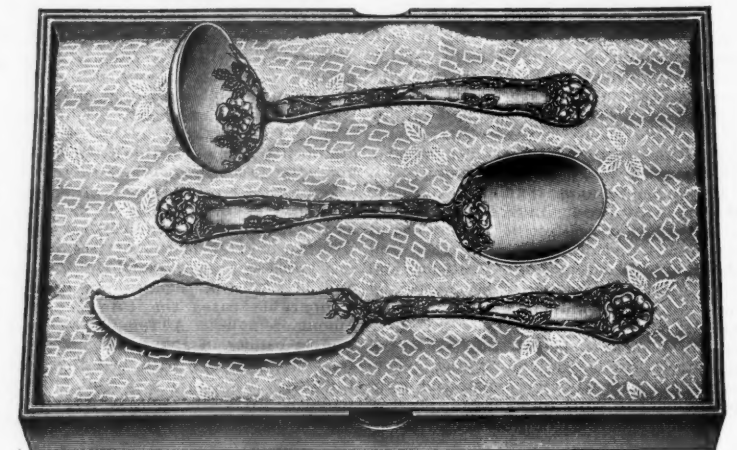


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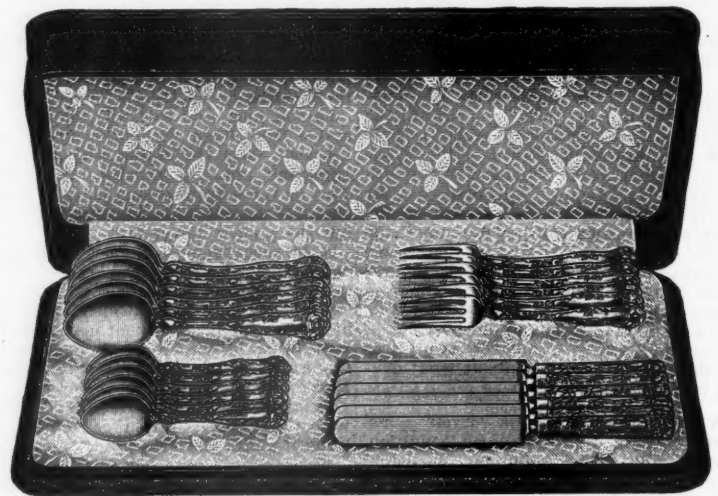
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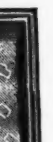
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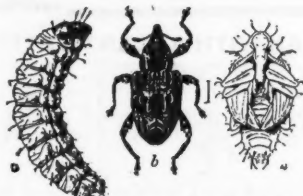
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in a rigid line, deflecting forward so as to form an acute angle with the ventral line of the body. At the same instant the egg could be detected moving rapidly down the oviduct from which it would be ejected against the wall of the chamber.

In warm weather the beetles remain active and egg laying continues all night. To ascertain the relative number of eggs laid in the day and night, a record was kept of eight females from July 12th to 22d, a period of ten days. The beetles were confined in a light room from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. were covered so that they were in total darkness during all of the night period. At the expiration of ten days 161 eggs had been laid in the day, and 184 in the night. This indicated that, especially during warm weather, more eggs are laid in the night than in the day.

NUMBER OF EGGS LAID BY A SINGLE CURCULIO.

For the purpose of determining the amount of damage that a single female curculio is capable of doing, an attempt was made to get a record of individual egg capacity. On June 22d, when it was found that egg laying had begun, thirty pairs of beetles were collected, as fast as they could be found mating, and confined separately in ordinary jelly glasses. The glasses were provided with cheesecloth covers and kept in the open air much of the time during the day and in a cool room at night. Every effort was made, at all times, to keep the temperature and other conditions about the beetles as nearly as possible to that prevailing in the vineyards. As long as the beetles lived they were every morning



This is the plum curculio (conotrachelus nenuphar); (see last month's Fruit Grower for grape curculio):—a, larva; b, adult; c, pupa. Much enlarged (hair line to right of b indicates natural length of adult). (From Chittenden.)

supplied with fresh leaves and grapes, and the eggs produced during the previous twenty-four hours counted. In this way a very complete egg record was obtained.

The total number of eggs laid by the thirty females was 7,724, or an average of 257.46 each. The first egg was laid on June 22d, the last on September 10th and the greatest number on July 10th. The minimum number of eggs produced by an individual was 63 and the maximum 392. The greatest number laid by a beetle in a single day was 14 and this record was made by three. The entire length of the egg laying period was 81 days and one female, No. 8, lacked but one day of covering this period, her first and last eggs being 80 days apart. No. 9, the beetle making the lowest egg record, lived but 23 days, while No. 22 lived 105 days, No. 24, 103 days, and Nos. 17 and 18 100 days each.

PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN VARIETIES.

Several grape growers with whom I have corresponded have observed that the curculio shows a preference for certain varieties of grapes in which to lay its eggs. Mr. E. Meldahl says: "The insect does not care to attack the Virginia seedling, (Nortons)." John W. Hedrick finds that "some grapes seem to be proof against the insect," and Samuel W. M. Peters says: "I find the insect preys on the Worden and Concord, but does not seem to trouble the white grapes very much."

The advantage of being able to plant resistant varieties can readily be appreciated, but my observations, covering a period of several years, indicate that in localities where the insects appear in great numbers, there is little to be hoped for in this direction. That there is a preference, however, for the thin-skinned grapes was proven by the following test:

On the morning of July 8th, thirty pairs of beetles, confined separately in jelly glasses, were supplied each with six Concord and six wild "summer grapes," V. aestivalls. During the succeeding twenty-four hours 219 eggs were laid by the thirty females, all of them in the Concord. The following morning fresh grapes were supplied as before and at the end of twenty-four hours four eggs were found in the wild grapes and 221 in the Concord.

This test indicated a very decided preference for the thinner skinned grapes, but on the following day, July 10th, examination was made of many of the wild

grapes of the same variety in the locality and more than half the fruit was found infested. The entire crop of one small vine was gathered and a count made. The number of fruits was found to be 934 and of this number 582, or 62.3 per cent, contained curculio stings. This was at the height of the egg-laying season and beetles in confinement laid more eggs after than before that date.

Counts made at several times during the season, showed that in a vineyard where a large number of varieties were growing under similar conditions, the differences in favor of any particular variety were so slight as to be hardly worth considering. Late in the season the percentage of fresh punctures in tender grapes like Diamond and Winchell was slightly greater than in such thicker skinned sorts as Niagara, Concord and Campbell.

It should be remembered that these observations were made in a locality where the insect was exceedingly abundant. In localities where it is less abundant more discrimination is doubtless shown for varietal peculiarities.

The fruit of a vine trained on the side of a building will often almost escape injury while that growing near the woods, or in a shady or weedy place will suffer most. This fact sometimes leads to the conclusion that one variety may be more or less subject to attack than another. That this difference is mainly due to location may be shown by reversing the positions of the varieties.

War Against the Scale.

Experiment station professors, the state authorities and practical fruit growers are united in the belief that the orchards of New York state are in imminent danger of destruction by the San Jose scale. It is also generally agreed that present efforts will fail to stamp out the pest or even retard for any considerable length of time its destructive work, says Farm Stock Journal.

The time has come when a war of extermination must be declared against the scale all along the line and waged to a successful termination. In this war should be enlisted every farmer and house-lot owner. Every owner of an orchard or a single fruit tree should be compelled by law rigidly enforced to use all necessary means to exterminate the pest from his premises.

We believe the state should make a liberal appropriation for this work of extermination.

There should be no false economy in the matter. Massachusetts spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to exterminate the gipsy moth, and just before the work was completed, a penurious legislature refused to renew the appropriation, the work came to a standstill, and to-day New England is calling upon the Federal government to help her stamp out the pernicious pest. Let the legislature appropriate a sum which will not only secure the enforcement of stringent laws, but furnish inspectors, men and equipment, when necessary, to aid the orchardists in their efforts to eradicate the scale.

WRITE YOUR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE FOR PUBLICATION IN GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

I want the personal experience of men and women in their daily work in the berry field, vineyard, orchard, kitchen, and general household. You can do much good by giving readers the benefit of your experience.

Do not send us stories or poetry, unless that which you write is in some way connected with orcharding or fruit growing. Send us something of practical value, something which will inspire others to follow your example. The aim of my life is to make Green's Fruit Grower a great help to a large number of people in their daily life. The articles need not be long in order to be valuable. Sometimes a very brief letter will be worth more to the publisher than a letter of great length. Send photographs.

Joy is for all men. It does not depend on circumstances or condition; if it did, it could only be for the few. It is not the fruit of good luck, or of fortune, or even of outward success, which all men cannot have. It is of the soul, or the soul's character; it is the wealth of the soul's own being when it is filled with the spirit of Jesus, which is the spirit of eternal love.—Horace Bushnell.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston Publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 704-17 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

"MAIL-ORDER" CREAM SEPARATORS

Many inquiries are made as to whether the sale of "mail-order" and the various other so-called "cheap" separators seriously hurts the sale of DE LAVAL machines. There is undoubtedly a good deal of general interest on the part of separator buyers in this respect.

The answer is NO, that it certainly does not. On the contrary, the sale of "mail-order" and other "cheap" machines is helping the sale of DE LAVAL machines, which is larger from year to year regardless of all kinds of attempted competition.

The people who buy "mail-order" and other "cheap" separators at from \$20.- to \$50.- are almost invariably buyers who could not have been induced to pay \$40.- to \$100.- for a DE LAVAL machine to begin with. They would either have gone on without a separator or bought one of the fake "dilution" contrivances termed "extractors" or something of that kind.

But having once bought a "cheap" CENTRIFUGAL separator they find enough merit even in it to satisfy them that they cannot afford to be without one, though they soon learn that in separators at least the best is the cheapest. So when their first machine is worn out within a year or two, and frequently within a few months, they are almost sure to be buyers of DE LAVAL machines the second time.

Then they have come to appreciate the importance of skimming clean and being able to run a heavy cream, as well as of having a machine of ample capacity and one that will last from ten to twenty years, even if it does cost a little more.

Thousands upon thousands of buyers of low-grade separators thus become second time converts to the use of DE LAVAL machines, and the DELAVAL Company looks upon the "cheap" separator manufacturers and "mail-order" concerns as doing the best kind of missionary work for them to this end.

When the buyer wants to cut out this expensive "primary school" separator experience he pays the price and buys a DE LAVAL machine in the first place, usually saving its cost twice over while the "cheap" separator buyer is being educated to the point of doing so.

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The Kieffer Pear.

This pear holds about the same place among pears as the Ben Davis among apples, but I believe it ranks a little higher in quality, says Midland Farmer. The Ben Davis has seen its best days, and is now going down hill. Its large size and fine color don't count for anything now-a-days. The Kieffer pear, if rightly handled, ripens well on the tree, and is a fairly good eating pear, while as a preserving pear it equals the best. The tree is a hardy and vigorous grower. Pear blight is the grower's greatest enemy. While the Kieffer is not blight-proof, it can be pretty well handled, especially top blight; but when it strikes the trunk I know no remedy. From 100 five-year-old Kieffers this year (only about one-half of them setting fruit), we sold \$76.80 worth of pears,—mostly in small lots for eating purposes. Some customers bought regularly all through the marketing season. Were it not for blight I would plant the Bartlett; all our Bartletts planted same time as the 100 Kieffers are dead and gone.

Storage Temperatures.—A. W. C., Suffolk county, Mass.: In his chart of cold storage temperatures, Madison Cooper of Watertown, N. Y., gives the figures for certain products as follows: Maple sugar, 45 degrees; salt meats, 43 degrees; tomatoes, 42 degrees; berries, 40 degrees; cucumbers, 38 degrees; roses, 36 degrees; cranberries, asparagus, peas, cabbages, 33 degrees; celery, hops, onions, parsnips, cider, 32 degrees; eggs, apples, nursery stock, poultry etc., 30 degrees; game or poultry frozen for a long period of keeping is held at 10 degrees, and to freeze poultry and game preparatory to long keeping requires a zero temperature.

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To increase our stock of grub
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—Burbank, the "plant wizard," grows 12,000 varieties of potatoes.

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Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Letter From New Mexico.

I have occasionally seen in your publication the residence of subscribers; I send you herewith a snap-shot of my residence (claim shanty). I can be seen walking around the shanty with a shovel on my shoulder. (The photograph not clear enough to publish.—Editor.)

Our fruits in New Mexico this year were very abundant, of fine quality, no wormy fruit to speak of, prices good. Loads of summer and early fall fruits rotted under the trees; beautiful apples, pears and seedling peaches. Very little fruit dried. Orchards were sold out-right to canneries for moderate prices.

The principal varieties grown in New Mexico are Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, and Winesap. One bright young farmer after clearing up about fifteen acres, set out Jonathan, Grimes Golden and York Imperial, he seems to be having great success. A railroad passes through our town and generally speaking things are on the boom.

For the benefit of the young readers of Green's Fruit Grower, I am going to describe an Indian war dance which occurred last August. My ranch is located but a short distance from an Indian Industrial school and all night long I could hear the weird music and see the grotesque figures dancing around the bright firelight. This reservation is located in northwest New Mexico on the south bank of the San Juan river opposite the mouth of La Plata.

This war dance lasted four nights with several hundred Navajos Indians in attendance. The fourth and last night was the greatest event, some hundred white people came down from the city to see the sport. The first two hours were spent in singing under the leadership of probably a "medicine man" with two drums as an accompaniment; these appeared to be rawhide stretched over earthen ware in the shape of an urn and beaten with drum sticks in uniform time; this part was in the dark. After this part of the entertainment was over, all parties brought wood, which had been hauled for the occasion, and a fire was lighted; the crowd formed a circle around the big blaze; then six or eight women marched by twos inside the ring. A little delay and each woman went out into the crowd, caught hold of a "buck" Navajo pulling and tugging until she got him inside the ring, when the music started up and dancing proceeded.

This dance was not for pleasure but connected with some superstition. The woman stands behind the man taking hold of his clothing about the belt with her left hand, then takes several short, quick steps backward while the man simply steps around so as to keep in position. All the dancers wore shawls or blankets, and with their straight black hair ornamented with quills presented a weird spectacle in the bright firelight. Some of the young business men from the city were captured by squaws and forced into the ring to enjoy the privilege of a dance. Thus ended the great Navajos war dance.—Walter Weston, New Mexico.

A State Prison Offense.

We do not recommend guns for chicken thieves, for the reason that most men under such circumstances are not as cool headed as they would be were they hunting ducks, and are liable to "shoot to kill." For the sake of defending a few chickens it would be an awful thing to add murder to one's life. Could a man be cool and shoot so as to bag the game without causing death it would be more tolerable, but there is even then more or less danger.

Iowa has a law which went into effect July 1st making chicken thieving a penitentiary offense and many who stole once with a feeling that nothing could be done will now engage in other industries.

The country telephone is a great help in killing off the chicken thieves' vocation. When a suspicious character is seen in a neighborhood the neighbors along the line can be notified, and should one be detected there can be a general "chicken thief call" on that line which will call out all the members in a short time.

Have you seen it? No, it is just printed. It is a booklet by C. A. Green, 50 pages, entitled, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing." "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," also the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover. We offer to mail this booklet free to all who pay \$1.00 for three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower who send in their subscription if sent in at once. Do not delay a moment. No matter when your subscription expires send in your subscription now and get this premium.



This is our professional photographer. He has taken many beautiful views for Green's Fruit Grower. He has his camera strapped over his shoulder in this photograph, and has for a few days left his Rochester studio for the hills, woods, lakes and rivers of the country which he is photographing daily. He is a genial cultured gentleman with some Scotch blood, an excellent thing to inherit.

"If people would eat more onions," said the man with the smothered beefsteak, "the world might have to hold its nose, but the population of St. Louis would be a great deal healthier," says St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

"Most of us eat too much meat and grease and butter and bread and not enough vegetables, and the consequence is our systems get clogged up with grease and starch, our livers get out of order and we grumble at our wives and scold our children and fuss when the baby cries and quarrel with the street car conductors, and get into rows at the office and lose our jobs, not because we are naturally sulky or quarrelsome, but because we don't eat onions. You never saw a dyspeptic man eating onions. He thinks they are poison, but, in fact, they are the medicine that he most needs. Whenever you see an onion eater you see a whole souled, open hearted, jolly good fellow, who knows what he ought to eat, to keep him good humored. Talk about the staff of life, why, bread is only a crutch. There is more nourishment in an onion than there is in a roll. The onion lovers keep the world moving, to say nothing of providing it with much of its fun."

"If I go on trial," said the prisoner, "do I have to sit here and hear all the hypothetical questions asked by the lawyers?"

"Certainly," said the judge.

"And hear all the handwriting-experts?"

"Of course."

"And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?"

"Very probably," said the judge.

"Well, then, judge, I will enter my plea."

"What is it?" asked the judge.

"Guilty!"—"Army and Navy Life."

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Pure Paris Green for Chewing Insects. BORDEAUX MIXTURE for Rot, Blight and Mildew. CALIFORNIA WASH for San Jose Scale. KEROSENE EMULSION for Sucking Insects and Lice. ARSENATE OF LEAD for Chewing Insects.

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ACME POWDER GUN

It puts the powder right to the spot—under and all about the leaves and stems. Bugs, worms and insects can't escape; and just a puff to the plant does the business. If your dealer hasn't it, send \$1.00 and his name—we will ship Powder Gun, charges paid. Handles any kind of powder insecticide. Ask for little book for particulars, sent free.

POTATO IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Box 528 Traverse City, Michigan.

A MAN WITH A PLANT SETTER

will set, water and fertilize 10,000 plants per day. Every plant securely set by absorption—nature's own way. No blanks—no stooping—no more lame backs—no damage by cut worms. Don't wait for showers but keep the planter going every day and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants seen for many a day. For cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, celery, etc. Special price to introduce it, \$2.45.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Galvanized so heavily can't rust. 40 Carbon Spring Steel. No agents. 30 days free trial. Farm and Poultry Fence Catalogue No. 57. 40 Styles Lawn Fence, Catalogue C. One or both free. **THE WARD FENCE CO. Box 510 Marion, Ind.**

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proves the merit of our Treatment, for the benefit must come before the pay. Send us your name to-day. Return mail will bring you Free to Try, a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, "the great Michigan cure." If you are satisfied with the comfort they bring you, then you can send us One Dollar. If not we take your word, and the Drafts cost you nothing. You decide for yourself. Magic Foot Drafts have cured many thousands in just this way, quickly conquering the dread disease in all its cruel stages. Will you let them cure you? Send your address to Magic Foot Draft Co., 679 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write to-day.



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FIRST QUALITY HUMAN HAIR, none better, (ordinary colors) at the following prices by mail postpaid:
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Send sample of hair, we will match perfectly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft or registered mail. Money refunded if desired. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, WIGS, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., FREE.

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THE OLD RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE.
Our faultless fitting WIGS and TOUPES have been the standard for many years.

Vitality of Eggs.

There are numerous causes for unfertile eggs and weak-germed, some of which man cannot alleviate. This lack of vitality is usually due to the breeding stock; the parents either lacking in vitality, or the conditions surrounding them being such as to impair the strength of the germs.

Rough handling or leaving the eggs exposed to too cold or too warm a temperature will lessen their liability to hatch as does also keeping them even at the proper temperature for too long a time before incubation. If left in a temperature of fifteen or thirty degrees, the germ dies from a few hours to a few days; from thirty-five to forty degrees, becomes very weak; from fifty to sixty degrees, keeps the best; sixty to seventy degrees, keeps well; seventy to eighty-five degrees, becomes weak or starts; eighty-five to ninety degrees starts. Well fertilized eggs that have been kept at a temperature of from fifty to sixty degrees and placed in an incubator from the first to the seventh day after being laid will show strong germs; from the seventh to the fifteenth, fairly good; that under favorable conditions may hatch from fifty to seventy per cent.; from then on to the twenty-first day the germs will be weak and the vitality of

Danger from Fires on the Farm.

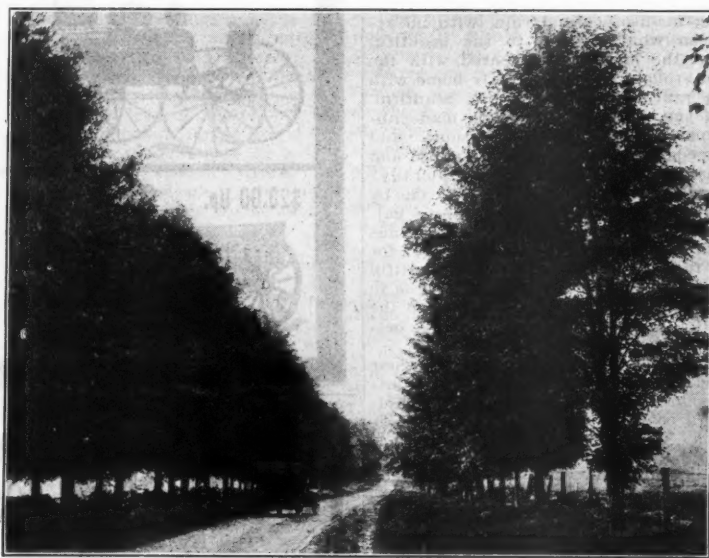
Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Being an interested reader of your paper, and especially with your "Walks and Talks with Readers," I noticed your article headed "Be Ready," giving a description of the fire engine house, and the readiness in which everything is held for emergencies.

It prompts me to say a few words about guarding against emergencies in rural homes, where no fire department is available.

You say, "How few there are who are ready for emergencies."

As the loss of many a home has been traced to the burning out of chimneys, I will give a description of our method of guarding against this danger.

First, all pipes are made to enter the chimney from the lower rooms—no pipe going through upper rooms. Just below the entrance of the pipe into the chimney we have an ash-drawer which can be removed and emptied at will. When this is done if we find an accumulation of soot in the chimney, which is liable to burst into flames by the first tiny spark from below, we guard against the emergency by selecting the time of burning, ourselves rather than have it decided by the elements. We watch for a rainy day and when it comes we are like



The above photograph illustrates the beauty of shade trees planted along the roadside. These trees are planted much too closely. If planted fifty or even seventy-five or one hundred feet apart they would be even more attractive than when planted ten feet apart as these maples are. The entire expense of buying and planting two such rows of trees as this would not be over one hundred dollars. Consider how much such trees add to the value of the farm, and how much they will be enjoyed by passers-by and by those who live in the locality. Verily, he who plants a tree is doing the world a great service.

the chicks low. They will require extra care to hatch thirty to fifty per cent. Fresh eggs produce stronger chicks than old ones.

From these figures incubator operators can form some idea of what to expect after testing out the unfertile eggs, providing other conditions are favorable. Eggs for hatching should be kept where the temperature will not vary greatly. I have never been able to discover any difference in the hatching qualities of eggs that were placed on end, turned once a day or allowed to stand as gathered.—"Poultry Success."

Report From Ferriday, La.

I am working almost night and day, planting trees, grafting in pecan nursery, etc. Spring is three weeks ahead of last year and we are hustling. Putting in 700 acres of cotton this year and expect \$30,000 worth of cotton and seed from it. Some of our corn is up.

We are having very wet weather and our cotton crop is in danger, but so far nothing serious to it. We have a volunteer weather bureau station here and we have had a little over eight inches of rain within the last three weeks and the weather has not yet cleared up.

Our pecan orchard trees and nursery are all right and growing well.—H. E. Van Deman.

The best time to pay a debt is when you make it.

BACK TO EDEN.

Green's book just printed, 50 pages, "How We Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," "How to Propagate Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines," and the "A. B. C. of Fruit Growing," all under one paper cover will be mailed free to you if you will send in your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for three years for \$1.00, that is about 33 cents per year, providing you send in your subscription at once. Simply cut out this clipping and mail it to us with \$1.00 with your name plainly written and we will do the rest. Do not delay a moment. Now is the appointed time.

the firemen—ready for business.

We take an iron rod, wind one end with a strip of flannel, which is saturated with kerosene oil. This we insert in the chimney and set fire to it with a lighted torch.

Away go the flames skyward and you soon have a clean flue—and no damage by sparks on the roof.

Another equally important manner of guarding against the fire fiend and the destruction of our homes—is by always keeping a ladder in readiness. A friend of ours lost a fine home just for want of a ladder.

A spark had caught in the roof from a burning flue and was only a small flame when discovered; but before a ladder could be procured it was too late, and the home was destroyed.

So we earnestly join with you in saying, "Be Ready."—J. M. Willson.

Colds and Their Cure.—Dr. Richard H. Brown gives the following rules for the prevention of coughs and cold:

Avoid spitters.

Sleep with the windows open.

Make yourself an oak instead of an orchid.

Keep the air indoors as pure as the air outdoors.

Do not let the temperature of your room get above 70 degrees.

Do not wear too much clothing, but just keep enough to keep warm.

Take a sponge bath every morning, to harden the system against cold; take it cold if you can stand it.

Avoid dust. Get rid of it, and keep it out of your houses. Do not sweep "dry."

After you get a cough—

Stay in bed, and you will save time in the end.

Put on a camphorated oil jacket or flannel wrapping.

Don't neglect a single, simple cold; but get a good physician.

Chickens of different ages should not be allowed to run together, as the younger ones will not get enough to eat.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott, Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Pulte Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxin that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The Cincinnati Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SKIDOO! MARINE ENGINE

The 2-Cycle-Engine-Sensation of the Year. Entirely new and improved design introducing many exclusive features. Runs on Gasoline, Distillate, Kerosene or Alcohol.

2 H.P. Engine \$23
COMPLETE ENGINE with Fresh Water Boat Fittings \$39.90; With Salt Water Boat Fittings, \$43.90.
Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable engine of its size on earth. Drives Canoe, Rowing Boat, etc., at 14 to 20 ft. Launch with load, 6 to 10 miles per hour. Catalogue, Reversible, easy to install and operate. FREE, unfailing endurance powers, economical and safe, cannot back-fire. Sold under Five Year Guarantee.

Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. 40, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED.

\$200 to \$500 per month readily made, experience unnecessary, the greatest patented mechanical wonder of the age. The MINUTE CHURN CHINA will make sweet creamy butter in less than five minutes. A child can do the work, so different from the old style back-breaking method that every user of a churn will be able to possess one. Write at once for exclusive agency. Free sample to workmen. Address:

MINUTE CHURN CO., Dept. 835, Cincinnati, O.

Do You Want Reliable Information About the Southwest?

If you are looking for a better location we will give you reliable information about any locality—price of land, crops best suited to it, in fact any information you want before locating. We have no land to sell and will give interested information to any one seeking a better location.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IMMIGRATION BUREAU,
1709 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Rider Agents Wanted

In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1907 model. Write for Special Offer. Finest Guaranteed 1907 Models \$10 to \$27. 1905 & 1906 Models \$7 to \$12. All of best makes \$3 to \$8. 500 Second Hand Wheels. All Makes and Models. \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Tires, coaster-brakes, sundries, etc. half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogues. Write at once. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 49 Chicago**

SPRAY PUMPS

TAKE OFF YOUR HAT TO THE MYERS

The Pump that pumps easy and throws a full flow. The cheapest pump is the best pump, that's a Myers. Pumps, Hay Tools & Barn Door Hangers. Send for catalogue and prices. **F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio.**



Hunt Hannah Replies.

Aunt Hannah's reply to Violet:—I have little that I can say that will aid you in winning the affection of the young man to whom you have been attracted, except that you make yourself as attractive as possible, personally, mentally and morally, and that you conduct yourself with tact and discretion. Young men as a rule do not like to be run after by girls, therefore if girls do any such running they should use great discretion and not let the young men become aware that they are being chased.

Julia: You ask why widows are so attractive in society and why they outshine all the young girls in the eyes of the men. I cannot explain more than to say that this widow of whom you speak is possibly an extraordinary woman. Women with increased age should have increased tact, as this widow no doubt has. Then again, widows understand mankind better than unmarried girls, thus knowing what attracts men and are better able to allure or fascinate them.

Smoking: No girl who respects herself will ever fall into the habit of smoking cigarettes or tobacco in any form. If you smoke it will be discovered.

Reply to Mary: If young people were conscious of all the dangers or risks incurred in getting married, there would be but few marriages. It is therefore well, possibly that love is somewhat blind. Every young woman who marries and every young man takes the chance of getting a poor husband or a poor wife.

How could it be otherwise, none of us are perfect and the most of us are sadly imperfect. Few girls make good housekeepers and economical wives and few young men have business ability or make much of a success at anything during life.

Robert: I am asked every day how to get acquainted with the young lady or the young man. This question of getting acquainted is an important one and it would be well if there were greater opportunities. Those to whom you are introduced at the dance, the circus, the theater or picnics are not so liable to be of the class of individuals whom it would be beneficial for you to associate with as would be the case were you introduced through a church sociable, or some other church gathering, where the moral tone of the individuals would be apt to be much higher. If the church did no other service than to bring young people together and make them better acquainted it would be doing a valuable service.

For over twenty years I have carried on a business in small fruit culture, and the success which I have had has been owing to a love for this kind of horticulture and by paying strict attention to the business at the right time, says "American Cultivator." Horticulture is a business for young men who desire an occupation that shall be respectable, pleasant and profitable. For a young man of brains and energy there are few better fields than horticulture. A man who would take up this business without any special knowledge of the work should commence on a small scale, and work, study and learn as he goes on. Study is required to raise what the market wants and get it to market in good condition. Poor fruit packed in bad shape will bring a small price. There is a great demand for small fruits through hot weather in cities. The people at such places will have the best at almost any price. Its quality is what they are looking for and they are willing to pay for it.—A. A. Eastman, Penobscot County, Me.

Farmer's Battle with Hawk.—Jacob C. Smith had a battle royal with a chicken hawk in his hen coop yesterday.

The bird has been waxing fat on farmer Smith's chickens for several weeks. Yesterday it flew into the coop. There was a terrible commotion inside, and farmer Smith ran to the rescue of his poultry.

The coop was so low he had to stoop. The hawk turned on him, pecking at his eyes, and when he shielded them with his hands the bird tore his flesh, with its talons. The farmer had to retreat, but he went at the bird again and at length seized it by its neck and killed it. The hawk measured three feet from tip to tip and will be mounted.

Plant some sunflower seed this spring. It will add luster to the plumage of your poultry.

The Sunbonnet Girl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I know not, why she thus should wear
A large sun-bonnet gay;
Be sure it makes her look demure,
And roguish in a way.
She looks from out its lacy folds
A picture fair to see;
Yet, she imagines, I opine,
It hides her witchery.

Mayhap the ostrich argument,
Impels her thus to wear
This bonnet large and soft and deep,
To hide her beauty rare.
Tho' I suspect one other cause—
Mayhap 'twere wrong to tell—
If she perchance should choose to kiss
'Twould hide two heads as well.

—Joe Cone.

Beautifying the Home.

By the Editor.

There are but few people who fully appreciate the desirability of having an attractive home surrounded by beautiful objects such as a well kept lawn, beautiful flower beds, shrubbery and attractive trees. Some people go so far as to claim that these things are not useful or necessary. The fact is that we are made better men, women or children by being continually in the presence of beautiful objects; they have an effect upon our moral natures. Consider the condition of a child brought up in squalor, with everything in disorder and ruin, with no attention whatever paid to the beautiful about the home, as compared with the child brought up in an orderly home with proper attention given to the beautiful. Can you not see that one is made abnormal in character, one-sided and warped, while the other is developed and improved both mentally and morally? Why are millions of dollars given by wise men for the establishment of art galleries? Not simply because the paintings in these galleries are attractive, but for the further reason that these beautiful objects when properly studied lead us to a closer communion with nature and the Creator, give us culture and make us better citizens.

This is a good time to slick up your home. Perhaps your house needs painting—most houses do. I give my buildings a coat of paint every two or three years. Perhaps you should plant ornamental shrubs on your home grounds. Possibly a bed of perennial flowers such as the phlox, might add very much to the beauty of your home. Possibly you need shade trees, driveways and walks; now is the time to think of these things.



Home of Mrs. J. R. Mansfield, a Subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

This house is located 500 feet above the Hudson River, N. Y., five minutes' walk from the river, where you can look into four states, and can see the Capitol at Albany, 15 miles away.

Injury to Trees in Maine.—W. E. Luce, a subscriber from Maine, writes Green's Fruit Grower that the past long, and severely cold winter has been destructive to apple trees in Maine. In many cases whole orchards embracing hundreds of trees are found to have been winter-killed after having borne large crops of fruit for ten or twenty years. This will take thousands of dollars out of the pockets of the fruit growers of this section of Maine.

Yes, you are helping Green's Fruit Grower. Don't say no for you are helping us. You have read our magazine, you have mentioned it to your friends and neighbors, you have said that it is helpful about the place, and in doing this you have been rendering us a helping hand.

It is sometimes almost as unkind to tell the truth about others as it is to tell a lie on them.

The man who thinks he knows more than other people carries a fearful imaginary load.

Generosity is a quality which few people possess, and yet are always hunting for it in others.

When you write to an advertiser please say, "I saw your advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower." This will help you and will also help us.

Look out for tent caterpillars.

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

Dress goods which were worn by your grandmother, and approved for their quality. Steadily improved for over 60 years. Some designs have a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys.

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CORRESPONDENCE



Home of a Subscriber Showing Conservatory (Glass Room) Over Piazza.

Mr. C. A. Green: You ask what reading the average persons desire in Green's Fruit Grower. For me it could not be improved, as I want most to know just what it tells about how to raise fruits. I only commenced to plant fruits three years ago and now have two large beds of raspberries, 100 currant bushes, 36 plum and pear trees, and a fine asparagus bed and two small strawberry beds, and I have learned how by your magazine. I will plant more fruit as fast as I can get the ground ready.

I will not plant any fruit where the sod is just removed, but take a year to get the ground ready. Nobody here raises grapes as they do not know how and I did not until I rode on the Boston and Albany train through Northern N. Y. This is in Dixfield, Oxford county, Maine. I want here some kind of grape early enough to escape our September frosts that would grow here if given the best of cultivation and trained on wire as I saw in N. Y. I would like to experiment with them if you think they would ripen here.

A traveling salesman said he wished he could sell me some stock, as it would be a pleasure to see it get the care ours were getting. My wife is as much interested in fruits as I. She sends under separate cover a picture of how we enclosed our upper piazza in glass. It certainly has more than paid for itself in doctor's bills. It is on the southeast corner of the house, so has the sun all day. Has inside blinds and screens for summer and the days in winter when the sun shines it is always warm. We use it, sometimes for dining-room and sitting-room, and if any of us are ill we push back the dining table and pull out the couch for a bed.

If people who wish to take the "cold air cure" would try one I don't think they would ever sleep in a closed room again. Please return the photograph. I thought you might use it in your magazine and give some ill person an idea. Very few people know the luxury of sleeping in a bed that the sun has shown on all day—it is life-giving. The photo was taken before "the sun room" was painted white like the house. Now it looks like a part of the main house. It is 20 feet long, 8 feet wide and has 7 windows. I will send money for grape vines and cherry trees if you think we can do anything with them.—W. K. Chase, Dixfield, Maine.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Your paper contains interesting reading for all classes, no matter if they are interested in fruits or not. It is a good publication and well worth the subscription price. I cannot see how you can make it better.—C. C. Stamford, N. Y.

Editor's Note.—I have at my home a steel range that has no legs. It rests on the kitchen floor. On moving it recently we found that the floor under this range had been on fire and that a big hole had been burned through the floor, caused by dumping hot coals into the fire pan, resting near the floor. Now we have placed tin under the stove, and over the tin asbestos paper. It is a wonder that our house was not burned down.—C. A. Green.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: If a fool and his money are soon easily parted, will somebody tell us how it is there are so many rich fools? This problem is very easily solved. "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all." And it is an easy thing for the Lord, all of a sudden, to make a rich man poor, or a poor man rich. Therefore, "In the day of prosper-

ity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider: God also hath set the one over against the other, (co-ordinate) to the end that man should find nothing after him," but providential order.—J. S. Woodard, Elgin, Ills.

Until Death.—An agent for another magazine asked us how long we proposed to take Green's Fruit Grower. My husband replied, "Until we die." We never intend to discontinue Green's Fruit Grower.—Mrs. George S., N. Y.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Here is a new idea in the use of breakfast cereals. To avoid the monotony of eating morning after morning the same cereal, make combinations of those which may be combined agreeably—say of any granulated sorts—the flakey kinds cannot be combined agreeably.

The now well-known Cream of Wheat, having no marked flavor of its own, is to be taken as the body, and either yellow or white cornmeal, (each has a distinct flavor); Wheatena, Wheatlet, or Germea (all being similar,) are used separately as flavoring cereals. By using comparatively little of any one of these, say not over two tablespoonfuls for five people, and making the bulk of the mixture of Cream of Wheat, a delicately flavored breakfast dish is obtained, which is really better than any simple cereal used alone.

If, on occasion something novel is desired, mix a little of cornmeal with a little of either of the other cereals to form the "flavoring"—the real identity of the mixture is not easily guessed by one who has not tried it before.

Drop the "flavoring" cereal into boiling salted water, add a lump of butter to taste, and then enough Cream of Wheat to thicken as desired. Boil and stir ten minutes. Use no double boiler.—Opt.

Small Nursery Stock.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: One of the numerous things I like to do in this beautiful world of ours is to send to reliable nursery establishments for the smallest mailing sizes of any nursery stock I may select, and when it arrives show same to my neighbors, then carefully plant and take good care of it, and from time to time call my friends' attention to the surprisingly good growth it is making. I shall never forget how most of them laughed at me when we first came to this country six years ago, and I showed them my small specimens, and how doubly surprised they were later to note how well the tiny plants thrived, and now some of them in turn have small nursery stock to show me which has been brought to them by Uncle Sam and is carefully planted where they have laboriously removed the native giant forest trees.—A. C. S.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Replying to your offer on page 5 of your April number, I wish to say, the chief charm of your paper for me are the different bits of experiences, etc., you give of your own life and the lives of others as told in their letters, all given in the simple narrative way that makes me feel as if the paper was a collection of letters from friends I am deeply interested in.

Heart to heart talks as it were, where one feels their own sentiments, if not experiences, are echoed and their sympathy called for and given.

I am very fond of autobiography and any one writing of his own fight with fortune—even if it was a losing fight, will find me an interested reader. I am a born fighter myself—and have thought on, and attacked almost every "evil under the sun," usually alas! with my hands in the dishwater or employed in fighting woman's mortal enemy, dirt! I love to read of brave hearts who struggle. I should like you to have a letter from every hardy old pioneer in the country, and from his wife too!

Being a woman and a housekeeper, I should be very pleased indeed to see the Women's Department spread out more—with more helps for the woman who tries, as I do, to make one step do the duty of at least two and ditto dollars. To help that little matter along, I will tell you of an idea which came to me "all by my loney," and if

it didn't save any dollars it at least took the place of some I didn't have! That was the finishing off of the newly-put-on dado of my diningroom wall paper with brass headed tacks put up at equal distances apart in place of the molding I couldn't get for less than five cent per foot—or the plate rail, I wanted, but didn't think it worth while to price. The moral to this tale is brass-headed tacks won't catch dust!

I believe in passing ideas along and am sure you would be helping some woman who longs for pretty effects—with a slender purse to gratify that longing—if you would give this idea in your paper.

I don't know anything I would like to see changed in your paper excepting the 'ads' and I should like to see them changed every month! I am a great reader of advertisements—in papers I think look after them pretty closely, so keep them stirred up.—Clara C. Russell, Charleston, Mo.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower have complained of wild deer injuring orchards and crops in Connecticut. Now comes the following from Bohemia, Long Island, N. Y.:

Residents of this section are complaining of depredations by the so-called wild deer, which animals abound in the woods hereabouts. The deer come out of the woods at all times of the day in droves and eat up the growing crops. The wheat and rye fields just now are the principal objects of the animals.

No redress can be obtained by the farmers whose crops are thus destroyed, as the law forbids the shooting of the animals and, as they are supposed to be running wild without owner, no person can be held liable for their ravages.

It is safe to say, however, that venison will be a staple diet should the animals continue eating the crops.

Fertility Not Always Lost.—Land does not always give immediate results from liberal manuring. The more completely decomposed the manure, the better the crop, as such manure is more soluble. If manure when applied be coarse and full of litter, it may require two or more years before it will reach a condition to be of service, which explains the securing of heavier crops at times during the second year than during the first.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves, and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia. It also acts as a sedative upon the human frame owing to the opium it contains.

It is proposed to erect a tablet in honor of the original Northern Spy apple tree, which is still standing in Ontario county, N. Y.

—Weight for weight, pine wood is stronger than steel.



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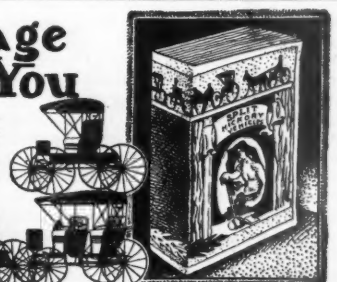
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Write For Split Hickory Buggy Book Today Free





The right hand portion of this photograph is a portion of the home garden of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. This ground was planted to sweet corn last summer, which grew vigorously. In order to increase my home supply strawberry bed, I planted between the rows of corn three rows of strawberry plants in July. These three rows are shown at the right hand side of the right hand photograph. October first three more rows of strawberries were planted among the rows of corn, which show quite distinctly at the left of the three rows already spoken of. All of these strawberry plants were taken from an old bed with a shovelful of earth attached to the plants. All of these strawberry plants thus planted between the rows of sweet corn will bear fine specimens of strawberries this season. Here is a hint to those who would increase their home strawberry beds. In this way strawberry plants can be transplanted at any time during the summer, but it is best to choose a time after a shower when the soil is moist. The left hand portion of the above photograph represents the old rows from which the plants were taken to form the new rows. Our editor does most of the work of hoeing, planting and picking the fruit from the home strawberry bed.

Farming Department.

FARMYARD MANURE.

Influences That Affect Its Fertilizing Value.

In Virginia station bulletin number 163, Professors W. B. Elliot and R. J. Davidson say: Farmyard manure consists of the solid excrements of the animals fed on the farm, together with the litter used as bedding and absorbents. The composition and value of this material are very variable and depend upon certain conditions.

First—Age and kind of animal.

Second—Kind and amount of feed.

Third—Kind and amount of absorbents.

Fourth—Method of preservation.

A young, growing animal will retain and absorb in its system more of the fertilizing materials, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, contained in its food than will a mature animal whose weight is neither increasing nor diminishing. Manure from young animals is therefore much less valuable than that from the mature ones.

This is also true of animals giving milk. The amount of fertilizing material returned in the excreta of these two classes of animals is about 75 per cent of the quantity contained in the food consumed. Mature animals whose weight remains constant excrete practically all the fertilizing materials taken into the body in the food.

Horse manure is generally more uniform in composition than that of other farm animals, on account of food fed; being of a very dry nature, it is extremely difficult to effect its thorough mixture with the litter, and for this reason it is liable to rapid fermentation.

In this fermentation the nitrogen is converted into ammonium carbonate, which being volatile, is likely to be lost; for this reason great care should be exercised in the preservation of horse manure. Good absorbing materials should be used as bedding; some preservative might be used, or the manure might be mixed with that from the cow stable with advantage to both.

Cow manure is much less constant in composition; it contains a large percentage of water and is naturally colder and of poorer quality than horse manure. It ferments more slowly, and the risk of loss of volatile ammonia is not so great as in the case of the hot horse manure.

Sheep manure is one of the most valuable produced by the various farm animals; it is much drier, is richer in nitrogen compounds and ferments more rapidly than cow manure, but not as readily as horse manure.

Pig manure is very valuable in composition on account of the wide variation in the character of the food. It contains much water and ferments slowly.

Poultry manure is one of the richest produced on the farm, containing a large amount of the various fertilizing materials, especially nitrogen; being comparatively dry, it ferments rapidly, and in order therefore to prevent serious loss from the volatilization of the nitrogen some preservative should be added to it. It may be mixed with the absorbents and manures obtained from the other farm animals, which will prevent its too rapid fermentation.

Comparing the properties of the manure produced by the different farm animals, it will be seen that when all are intimately and evenly mixed in the manure heap, there will be a kind of blending of characteristics which will be very beneficial to the whole.

Barnyard Manure and How to Care For It.

Materials used for the purpose of litter in and about the stable are numerous, says Bulletin of Virginia Station. The greater the absorbing and retaining power, and the richer they are in fertilizing materials, the better they will be for the purpose for which they are used. The use of litter is chiefly to supply a dry and comfortable bed for the animals. In addition it absorbs and retains the liquid portion of the excreta.

It also increases the quantity of the manure and thus secures a more equal distribution of it when applied to the soil. Besides the litter increases the physical and mechanical effect of the manure and retards and regulates its decomposition. The material generally used for this purpose is straw. This is chiefly because it is one of the products of the farm and is a good absorbent, though rather poor in fertilizing materials, especially nitrogen and phosphates.

Other materials sometimes used are dry leaves, peat and sawdust. Leaves are good absorbents and contain considerable fertilizing materials. Dry peat is an excellent material when it can be had, as it has a very high absorbing power, especially for the soluble nitrogenous compounds, and is much richer in organic nitrogen than any of the other substances.

Sawdust is a good absorbing material, but it is the poorest in fertilizing constituents, and should never be used for the purpose of litter unless other materials can not be obtained. The quantity of litter required varies with conditions, but enough should be used thoroughly to absorb and retain the liquid excreta and to prevent loss by the too rapid decomposition of the manure.

Preserving materials, such as gypsum, land plaster, kainit and acid phosphate are often used either with the litter in the stable or on the manure heap as absorbents to retain the volatile ammonia; they also tend to check fermentation. Kainit should not be allowed to come in contact with the feet of animals, as it may cause trouble.

Barnyard Manure Affected by Feed.

There is no other single factor with the exception of preservation which has such an influence on the value of manure as the quality of the food. If the food is poor in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, it follows that the manure will contain less of these constituents in proportion as the food contains less. In the passage of the food through the animal body it gains no additional fertilizing material; it is changed very much in character and composition, but the process adds nothing to it, says Virginia Station Bulletin No. 163.

The changes which the food has undergone have been beneficial, as they have rendered the plant-food existing in it more available. It will be seen, therefore, that the richest manure will be obtained when concentrated food materials,

rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, are fed, such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten meal, bran and clover hay. In purchasing food materials it should be borne in mind that in some instances the amount paid for the food material is of very little if any over the value of the fertilizing materials contained in it.

The farmer is, therefore, getting two values for the money expended, provided, of course, he saves both the solid and liquid excrements in the manure. This is a very important point, as there is considerable difference in fertilizing value, especially in availability, between the solid and liquid portions. The solid is made up largely of undigested portions of the food, and is therefore more insoluble and less available as plant-food.

The liquid contains these fertilizing substances that have been digested by the animal. These are in solution and are readily available. It also contains as a rule much more nitrogen than the solid excrement, and is therefore much more valuable. This fact is often lost sight of by many farmers, as is evidenced by their allowing so much, if not all of it, to go to waste. The solid material, therefore, has a much lower manurial value than the liquid.

It will readily be seen that, when animals are fed liberally with rich food materials of high digestibility, they will produce a manure containing a larger quantity of valuable plant-food than they will if fed on a smaller quantity of the same food, or if they receive food of a poorer grade not so easily digested.

Best Friend the Farmers Have.

Mr. Hill went among his farmer friends and called them Bill and John and Tom. He told them what a great country the Northwest was destined to be. He doffed his dignity, became "Jim" Hill, attended their monthly institutes, taught them how to breed good cattle, how to coax the maximum yield of wheat out of their soil, how to produce fruit in the now famous Wenatchee Valley, how to make the forests pay them tribute, and where to seek for subterranean treasures.

He paid fabulous prices for cattle and hogs, which he imported from Europe. These he sold to farmers here and there at nominal cost, that they might spread the gospel of profitable breeding.

One day in St. Paul, Mr. Hill went to his office and found an old farmer friend waiting for him.

"Well, what's on your mind, Jake?" he asked.

"You remember that boar you sold me, Mr. Hill? I've took a fancy to him and allowed I'd run over and see if could dicker with you for the litter at the same price, five dollars a head."

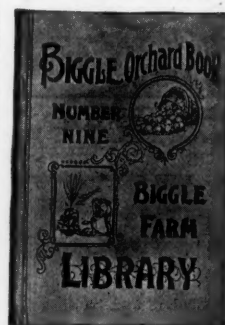
"Got to have time to figure on that, Jake. Suppose you come around here at three o'clock this afternoon and we'll drive out and look the pigs over."

Jake agreed, and the two went to Mr. Hill's famous stock farm, ten miles out of St. Paul.

"It's a pretty good bunch of pigs, Jake. See that fellow over there? That one cost me \$150 and the one just behind him set me back \$260. I'm not raising pigs for a living, but I want you farmers to drive your grain and grass to market in great big bodies piled up on little bits of legs. I'm going to sell you a sow

Put DISAPARENE in your Bordeaux to make it stick. It won't wash off. Bowker, Boston.

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If you wish to succeed with Fruit, read this book. It is the most helpful book on how to plant, care for, and gather Fruit, ever published. Sixteen varieties of Apples are shown in their natural colors. Three varieties of cherries; seven of Pears; and ten of Plums are also shown in their natural colors. There are four

colored plates, showing effect of Pear Leaf Blight, and San Jose Scale on fruit, sprayed and unsprayed fruit, etc.

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There are thirty-five half tone illustrations, showing Fruit Orchards, how to bud and graft, how to plant and how to prune newly-set trees, later pruning and tools to use. What, when, and how to spray, and what to use.

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Price 50 cents, postpaid, or with Green's Fruit Grower one year for 75 cents.

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for five dollars and loan you that bull
over there free of charge for a year, on
condition that you loan him to your
neighbors. And I want you to come
back here a year from now and tell me
how much you are ashamed of your
past."

Of course Jake told the joke on him-
self at the country store, just as Mr. Hill
surmised he would. Result: Jake and
his neighbors are coining money out of
live stock, and the Great Northern is get-
ting the freight.—Human Life.

The Balking Horse.

A horseman who seems to know what
he is writing about, says if the attention
of a balking horse can be diverted half
of the trouble is over; yet how few men
will refrain from beating him at such
times, says the Indiana "Farmer." When
a horse is inclined to be balky he should
be put in charge of the best horseman
about the place and not driven by every
one on the farm. If he is inclined to stop
say "Whoa!" sharply. Then he will not
think he is stopping of his own free will.
Get down and walk about him, lifting up
one foot and then another, tapping them
with a stone may answer in diverting
his attention. Pretend to fix his collar;
perhaps his mane is under it and needs
attention. There are many ways of di-
verting a horse's attention to make him
forget his bad habits, like pouring a little
water in his ears or rubbing sand in his
mouth. Then if you speak to the quiet
horse alongside of him they may start
off together or they may not. In any
event keep cool. One scheme may work
this time and may never work in the
same horse again. The only alternative
is to be ingenious, patient, long-suffer-
ing and kind until you find some other
fellow that wants to take a hand at driv-
ing another horse.



Every ruralist is interested in fine horses. There is no more beautiful nor intelligent of the dumb beasts, so
called, than the horse. I make friends with them, pet them and love them, as I do with my cows, dogs,
cats and the birds. Notice how peacefully these three horses feed together on the oats which are given
them in the open pasture.

With Our Advertisers.

Farmers who are looking for a small
engine for running pumps, etc., will find
the "Skiddo Marine Engine" advertised
in this issue, just what they desire. This
engine when working under a constant
load, will give perfect satisfaction—gas-
oline or alcohol.

The De Laval Separator Company is
spoken of very highly by the Beatrice
Creamery Co., of Lincoln, Nebraska.
This separator has a reputation all over
the country and is no doubt known to
most of our readers for its excellent work.
If you desire to know more about it,
write for particulars, addressing The De
Laval Separator Company, Randolph
street, Chicago, Ills.

O friend, never strike sail to a fear!
Come into port greatly, or sail with God
the seas. . . . He has not learned the
lesson of life who does not every day
surmount a fear.—Emerson.

When a man is conscious of his recti-
tude he is least convincing in talking
about it.

Peach trees growing in a thick mat-
ted mass can never be satisfactory.
Keep them thin.

Yes, it is true. We offer
Green's Fruit Grower three
years for \$1.00 and if you
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without delay we will send
you as a gift Green's book,
50 pages, just printed, en-
titled "How We Made the
Old Farm Pay at Fruit Grow-
ing," with several pages de-
voted to how to propagate all kinds of
fruit, plants, vines and trees, also pages
devoted to instructions for beginners in
fruit growing.

Danger to Railway Shippers.

Leslie's Weekly Magazine replies to
the question of alleged rebating on the
Alton railroad by the Standard Oil com-
pany, as follows: The Standard Oil
company's freight agent paid the rate
charged by the Alton, but it was held
that the legal rate, which the Alton had
established years before, was eighteen
cents per hundred, though it was shown
that this rate had become obsolete and
that the present reorganized Alton rail-
way had never used it. It was shown
that it was an unreasonable rate because
the Alton charged only seventeen cents
per hundred from Toledo to St. Louis,
which was twice the distance from Whit-
ing to East St. Louis, on which the six-
cent rate had been paid by the Standard
Oil. Judge Landis for some inscrutable
reason, would not permit these facts to
go before the jury, and stated that it
made no difference what other roads
charged, that the Alton's only published
rate was eighteen cents, and that the
freight department of the Standard Oil
company was supposed to know this and
should not have accepted a lower rate
from the Alton, even though this was
the rate it was paying legally on the
two other roads with which it was doing
most of the business. This is an aston-
ishing ruling, and, if it should be sus-
tained by the higher courts, it will be a
crime for a shipper to accept a rate given
him by a freight agent if it be proved
subsequently by some muck-raker that
this was not the rate filed with the In-
terstate Commerce commission at Wash-
ington. Further, it will be a crime for
a shipper, who has a rate on one line be-
tween certain points, to ship via some
other line at this rate, when his ship-
ments are invited by another road, if
it be subsequently discovered that an ob-
solete tariff, at a much higher rate, has

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these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost"
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day for terms. F. R. Greene, Dept. 6, 25 Lake St., Chicago

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Tally Tickets! save time and trouble; sam-
ples Free. Thompson, The Printer, R-8, Oswego, N.Y.

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improved; commercial apple orchard of 1,053
choice trees beginning to bear. 3-4 mile
west from Ora, Ind., on Erie railroad.
\$2,500. Terms to suit. Postmaster at Ora
will show the place.

He—They say apple pie without cheese
is like a kiss without a squeeze. Do you
believe it?

She—I'm not prepared to judge; I've
never had a kiss without a squeeze.

been filed at Washington and fallen into
disuse.

A Modern Maud Muller.

Maud Muller on a summer day, with
her fellow ran away, in a benzine tour-
ing car, scooting to a preacher far,
Maud's father saw the fleeing pair,
smelled the benzine scented air; caught
a mule whose name was Jane, and gal-
loped down the dusty lane; the mobile
very swiftly ran but burned the oil all
out the can. The motor stopped upon a
hill, but Jane ran on just fit to kill.
Alas for maid, alas for man, alas for
empty benzine can. Maud's daddy on the
old gray mule came and took her off to
school. The mule nigh wrecked the ben-
zine cart; the feller died of a broken
heart. The moral of this tale so sad:
Don't steal the girl; go ask her dad.—
Exchange.



ANDY AND HIS DOVE.
—Collier's Weekly.

"Describe as nearly as you can," said
the judge, "the assault the prisoner
made on you." "It wor just a com-
mon ordinary brick, sor," replied the
plaintiff.—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

Who was Johnny Appleseed? See July
Fruit Grower.

The first rain washes off Bordeaux and Paris
Green and you must spray again. PYROX sticks
like paint and won't wash off. BOWKER,
Boston.

Fun for the Family

Come Up Smiling.

Smile and the world smiles with you.
"Knock" and you knock alone;
For the cheerful grin
Will let you in
Where the kicker is never known.

Growl and the way looks dreary,
Laugh and the path is bright,
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine while
A frown shuts out the light.

Hustle and fortune awaits you,
Shirk and defeat is sure,
For there's no chance
Of deliverance
For the chap who can't endure.

Said the colored preacher: "I notice
that the 'ams to be' and the 'Has beens'
are more numerous than the 'ams.'"

Weary Will—Have you heard there's
a skeleton in Jink's family?
Tired Tim—No. Where is it?

Weary Will—Inside Jinks. Ta—ta—
Philadelphia "Inquirer."

Cardiff Times: "Tommy," said mamma
(who had noticed severe bruises on his
face), "you've been fighting again."

"Yes, mamma."

"And didn't you promise me that when
you wanted to hit anyone you would al-
ways stand still and count a hundred?"

"So I did, mamma, and this is what
Jacky Jones did while I was counting."

He—Marriage is a potter.

She—You mean a lottery, don't you?

He—No; I mean a potter—a place
for making family jars.—"Illustrated
Bits."

"Paw, when there's a big banquet, why
do they always have spoiled cheese to
wind it up with?" "Because, my son,
it makes you forget the earlier courses."
—Chicago "Tribune."

"What a comfort the exchange sys-
tem is," exclaimed one woman shopper
to a friend she met in the elevator of a
big department store. "Yesterday I
bought a hat which I didn't like after I
got it home, so to-day I brought it back
and got three pounds of butter and a
mouse trap for it.—New York "Sun."

"A literary woman," said Professor
Matthews, "said one night to her hus-
band:

"When I get to heaven I am going
to ask Shakespeare whether or not he
wrote those plays?"

"The husband chuckled.

"Maybe he won't be there," he said.

"Then you ask him," said the lady."

Mr. Cityman—I should think you would
die of ennui out here. Uncle Silas—No,
sir; chills an' fever seems to be the pre-
vailin' ailment.—Philadelphia "Record."

They were out in the cutter. It was
bitter cold.

She—Oh, my fingers are so cold!"

He—Well, why didn't you bring a
muff?

She—I did.

And he has been wondering ever since
as to where she had it, and why she
didn't put it in use.—"Lippincott's."

Howell—A good deal depends on the
formation of early habits.

Powell—I know it; when I was a baby
my mother hired a woman to wheel me
about, and I have been pushed for money
ever since.

Patience—And did you scream when
he kissed you?

Patrice—Of course! But he said he
liked to hear me scream, so he demanded
several encores!—Yonkers "Statesman."

"Tommy," said the fond mother, "Isn't
it rather an extravagance to eat both
butter and jam on your bread at the
same time.

"No, ma'am, it's economy," the boy
answered. "The same piece of bread
does for both."

"My wife simply pelted me with beau-
tiful flowers when I came home from the
club last night."

"How nice!"

"Not much. They were all in flower
pots."—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

Mary—Did she make a good match?
Ann—Splendid! Lots of money, good so-
cial position and all that! In fact, the
only drawback is the husband."

Molly—When you spoke to father did
you tell him you had \$500 in the bank?

George—Yes.

Molly—And what did he say?

George—He borrowed it.—"Sketchy
Bits."

The Missis—Mary Ann, please explain
to me how it is that I saw you kissing a
young man in the kitchen last night.

The Maid—Sure; I dunno how it is,
ma'am, unless yez were lookin' through
the keyhole.

"Of course," said the tourist, "you
know all about the antidotes for snake
bite?"

"Sure!" replied the mountaineer.

"Well, when a snake bites you, what's
the first thing you do?"

"Yell."—Philadelphia "Press."

For the first time little Gladys had
been taken out to dine. When she re-
turned home she remarked:

"It was all very, very nice; their din-
ner was mighty good, an' the silver an'
cut glass was beautiful; but I don't like
their table manners as well as ours."—
"Puck."

Mrs. Gusch: "I like your husband's
style very much."

Mrs. Planely: "How do you mean?"

Mrs. Gusch: "He's such a quiet
dresser."

Mrs. Planely: "Hah! You should hear
him sometimes when he can't find his
collar buttons."

"You don't seem to consider my opin-
ions very valuable," complained Mrs.
Chatters.

"My dear," replied her husband, "I
consider them so valuable that it shocks
me to see you giving them out so prom-
iscuously."—Duluth "Herald."

Teddy had never seen a cow, being a
city boy. While on a visit to the coun-
try he walked out across the fields with
his grandpa. There they saw a cow,
and Teddy's curiosity was greatly ex-
cited.

"What is that, grandpa?" he asked,
breathlessly.

"Why, that's only a cow," was the re-
ply.

"And what are those things on her
head?" was the next question.

"Horns, Teddy."

The two walked on. Presently the
cow mooed loud and long. Teddy was
amazed. Looking back, he exclaimed:
"Which horn did she blow, grandpa?"
—Washington "Star."

Miss Maude Adams has a favorite
story about a "Miss Johnsing" and "Cul-
pepper Pete."

Pete became enamored of the dusky
maiden and, not having the courage to
"pop" face to face, called up the house
where she worked and asked for her over
the telephone. When he got her on the
line he asked:

"Is dat Miss Johnsing?"

"Ya-as."

"Well, Miss Johnsing, I's got a most
important question to ax you."

"Ya-as."

"Will you marry me?"

"Ya-as. Who is it, please?"

Miss Kamra Feend—I'd like to take a
photo of your farm hand at work.

Farmer Brown—All right—ef yew kin
spare the time.

Miss Kamra Feend—Oh, this camera
will catch him in just one-twentieth of
a second.

Farmer Brown—Yes; but it'll take ye
two hours ter ketch him workin'—
"Puck."

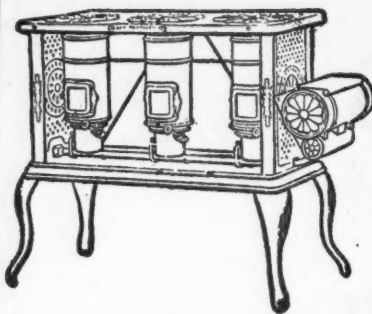
"Me daughter, Mary Ann," said the
newly rich Mrs. Cassidy, "wants to
larn to play some music instrument.
I wonder w'at wan would come aiseist
to her?"

"Well, now," replied the jealous and
caustic Mrs. Casey, "if ye could only
git somethin' that's built like a wash-
board 'twould be jist the thing."—Phil-
adelphia "Press."



HAPPY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD.
—Times-Union, Florida.

A Wonderful Oil Stove



Entirely different
from all others. Em-
bodies new ideas,
new principles.
Easily managed.
Reduces fuel ex-
pense. Ready for
business at moment
of lighting. For
your summer cook-
ing get a

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

Its heat is highly concentrated. Does not overheat the kitchen.
Oil always at a maintained level. Three sizes. Fully warranted.
If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive
circular.

THE **Rayo Lamp** is the best
lamp for all-
round household use. Made
of brass throughout and beautifully nicked. Per-
fectly constructed; absolutely safe; unexcelled in
light-giving power; an ornament to any room.
Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's,
write to our nearest agency.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Incorporated



"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

End your stove worries! Get a Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a
360 DAYS' APPROVAL TEST
and a \$30,000 bank guaranty on durability, convenience and
economy of fuel. You cannot get a better at any price, but you
save from \$5 to \$40 by buying from the actual manufacturers at
Lowest Factory Prices—We Pay the Freight!
At least get our prices and compare our offer. Send
postal for catalogue No. 316.
Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Our pre-set oven thermometer makes baking
and roasting easy.



Boys, Here is Your Opportunity



One three jointed Fish-pole, One brass reel,
Four assorted Snell Fish-hooks, One extra
fine braided Fish-line, 84 ft. long, 3 sinkers.

PRICE, express prepaid, \$8.85.

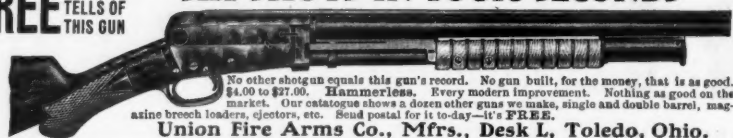
NOTE:—This outfit is durable, and the boy who orders
it will not be disappointed.

SPECIAL RATE.—We will send the above outfit and a
year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for \$1.00.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

FREE BOOK
TELLS OF
THIS GUN

SIX SHOTS IN FOUR SECONDS



No other shotgun equals this gun's record. No gun built for the money, that is as good.
\$4.00 to \$27.00. Hammerless. Every modern improvement. Nothing as good on the
market. Our catalogue shows a dozen other guns we make, single and double barrel, mag-
azine breech loaders, ejectors, etc. Send postal for it to-day—it's FREE.

Union Fire Arms Co., Mfrs., Desk L, Toledo, Ohio.



GAPES

Will kill some of your choicest chicks. Why allow this when IN-
TERNATIONAL GAPE CURE will not only prevent the disease
but cure the worst case? We will cheerfully refund your money if
it does not give satisfaction—50c. postpaid.

Poultry Supply Dept.,
Box G. F.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS,
MINN.

FRUIT GROWERS' NECESSITIES

EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR PLANTING, GROWING, HARVESTING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Sprayers	Slicers	Pruning Knives	Grape Vine	Plows	Weeders
Spray Supplies	Bleachers	Pruning Saws	Holders	Barrows	Cultivators
Baskets	Evaporators	Pruning Hooks	Grafting Knives	Rollers	Horse Muzzles
Barrel Headers	Canners	Snagging Shears	Grafting Wax	Planters	Garden Tools
Fruit Parers	Cider Mills	Budding Knives	Raffia	Seeders	Catalogue Free

Many years experience enables us to make a wise selection from the
many makes and to offer our patrons only the very best. By special arrangement with
the makers we are able to offer everything needed at very low prices.

Write us to-day about whatever you need and let us quote you a price.

PREPAID TO YOUR STATION.

Address: GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. Supply Dept.

WHO WAS JOHNNY APPLESEED? See Next Month's Fruit Grower.

A Safe and Profitable Investment For You!

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO.

Is now Incorporated under the Laws of New York State for \$50,000.



Charles A. Green
President Green's Fruit Grower
Company.

Who personally guarantees the dividend on this stock.

WE offer a limited amount of this stock in Green's Fruit Grower Co., with the understanding that Charles A. Green, President of this Company, will guarantee 6 per cent. annual dividends payable every six months. (See prospectus for form of this guarantee.)

This stock is offered at par in shares of \$10.00 each. It is fully paid and non-assessable.

The amount of stock issued is modestly placed at \$50,000 divided into shares the par value of which is \$10.00 each. Many publications having less subscribers than Green's Fruit Grower and less advertising patronage have been stocked for \$250,000.

NOTICE that many stock companies hold out the inducements of 10, 15, or 20 per cent. dividends but we deem such claims extravagant. Our desire is to make this deal a conservative one, such as we can recommend to our friends and patrons, and such as our President can personally guarantee.

Stock which will bear 10 per cent. annual dividends should be sold at far above par. We have at Rochester one company which pays 17 per cent. dividends, after many years of prosperous business, but this stock, the price of which was originally \$100 per share, has sold as high as \$290 per share.

The stock investment which pays 6 per cent. annual dividends with certainty should be a good investment at par. This can be shown by the fact that savings banks pay only from 3 to 4 per cent. annual dividends. Investors in stocks should consider the stability of the company and the certainty of dividends, and this can only be expected where the size of the dividends is moderate and conservatively stated.

Why Do We Sell This Stock?

We do not propose to sell much of the stock of Green's Fruit Grower Co. This is a family affair; the stock will be largely held by our President Charles A. Green, by his wife and children. It has been decided that it will be helpful to Green's Fruit Grower to have a few of its friends and patrons scattered over a wide extent of country interested to a moderate extent financially in this publication. Our friends are now doing good work for us in speaking a good word for Green's Fruit Grower, but it is our opinion that they would be more interested to say kind things of us if they were financially interested and were owners of a few shares of stock.

We do not expect nor desire any one person to invest largely in this Company. If they did it would soon exhaust the small amount of stock which we desire to sell.

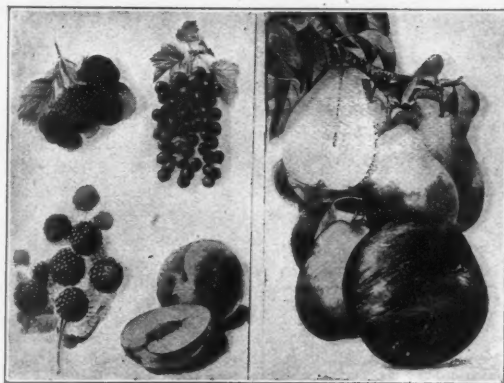
NOTICE, that one share of this stock will cost \$10, or two shares \$20, five shares \$50, and ten shares \$100; on every ten shares of this stock you will receive \$6.00 each year, or \$3.00 every six months; this dividend is guaranteed by Charles A. Green, our President. For details of this guarantee of dividends and for further particulars in regard to this investment, please apply by postal card or letter and full particulars will be mailed you without delay.

Green's Fruit Grower was established 25 years ago. It has been prosperous from the start throughout all these many years. It has ever been a prosperous and profitable enterprise. Its advertising patronage is large and has been for many years. It has more actual paying subscribers than any other horticultural paper ever published.

There are many particulars and inside information in regard to Green's Fruit Grower which we do not feel like specifying here but all of which will be fully set forth in a confidential circular which we will be glad to send you if you will indicate by letter that you desire to see it. Address,

Green's Fruit Grower Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.



Cut Out or Copy This and Mail to Us.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO.: Date.....

I hereby subscribe for..... Shares of the full paid and non-assessable stock of the Green's Fruit Grower Co. at \$10 per share cash.

Enclosed find..... Dollars in full payment for said stock. (Or)

Enclosed find..... Dollars as first payment for said stock.

I hereby agree to pay the balance at the rate of..... Dollars every 30 days until paid.

Send money by draft on New York or Chicago, or money order payable to Green's Fruit Grower Company.

Name.....

Town.....

Street..... R. F. D.....

Making the Home Cheerful

Now to Provide Amusement for Old and Young

Fun and Entertainment for All

The editor of this magazine has frequently urged his readers to do all they can towards making the home as cheerful as possible for all the family.

Now I want to tell you how you can cheer and brighten your home in a simply wonderful way.

Read what Thomas A. Edison the world's greatest inventor "the wizard of the 20th Century" has said:

"I want to see a phonograph in every American home."

If you have never had a genuine phonograph in your home you cannot imagine what a wonderful pleasure it will be to you.

"What pieces can I hear on a phonograph?" some may ask.

Well, you can hear almost anything. There are 1500 genuine Edison gold moulded records and you can have your choice of these.

Suppose you get some vaudeville records reproducing to absolute perfection the greatest comic artists. Then take some band music, Sousa's Marches, Waltzes by Strauss, soul stirring lively music; then grand opera concert pieces as well as the finest vocal solos; also comic songs, ragtime, dialogs, comic recitations, piano, organ, violin, banjo and other instrumental music; all kinds of sacred music, duets, quartettes, full choruses.

The Edison records are perfect—absolutely natural—and unlike the inferior though higher priced records of others the Edison records never become rasping and scratchy.



Fun For Everybody.

The most rollicking minstrel music in the world. Comic songs and recitations that set everybody in a roar, putting all in the merriest humor, and casting out every care and every worry. Don't you want your home to ring with the merry laughter of old and young? Don't you want your friends to hear the very latest things that have brought pleasure to the great world? Surely you do. The Edison Phonograph plays and sings them for you quite as well as could the great artists if they were right in your own home.

This wonderful instrument, I think, is far, far better than a piano or organ, though costing only one-fourth or one-eighth as much; for it gives you endless variety, it always plays perfectly and anybody can play it.

With an Edison phonograph in your home you can arrange a concert at any time with just such a programme as brings \$1 and \$2 a seat in the opera houses of a big city.

Or if you like dancing you can arrange a dance in your home or in any hall; for the Edison phonograph is loud enough.

Furthermore with the Edison phonograph you can make your own records reproducing to perfection your own voices and the voices of your friends and children. These records you can keep for years and years having the voices of the absent ones always with you.

Yes, indeed the Edison phonograph is "the king of entertainers for the home."

Editor Homefolks.

Don't Bother with Writing a Letter. Simply sign

coupon, put in envelope and

mail to-day.

Coupon

Frederick Babson
Mgr. Edison Phonograph Distrs.
149-150 Michigan Ave.
Suite 331 X Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations to me please send me your complete Catalog of Edison Gem, Edison Standard, Edison Home and Edison Triumph Phonographs, free circulars of New Special Edison Outfits and complete Catalog of Edison gold-moulded records, all free, prepaid.

Name _____
Address _____

Mr. Edison Says:

"I want to see a Phonograph in every American home."

The Phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. Though he has invented hundreds of other wonderful patents he has retained his interest only in the Phonograph Company, of which he owns practically every share of stock. Mr. Edison knows of the wonderful pleasure his instrument has provided and is providing in thousands of homes.

The New Style (1907 model)

Genuine Edison Outfits — at one-fourth the price of inferior imitations!

You will be SURPRISED when you see our catalog quoting the rock-bottom prices on the finest Edison outfits. Sign the coupon, and get the Edison catalogs FREE.

Here is Mr. Edison's signature which you will find on every genuine Edison Phonograph. Look for this trade-mark.

Thomas A. Edison.



Here is a special machine with our beautiful new Flower Horn, horn being more than 3 ft. long and over 1 1/2 ft. in diameter. A splendid horn!

FREE TRIAL

While this Offer lasts every responsible, reliable person can get on free trial a genuine Edison Phonograph Outfit, including 12 Edison genuine gold-moulded records, direct from us to your home: positively not a cent in advance—no deposit—no bother with C. O. D.—no formality of any kind. We allow 48 hours' free trial at your home; and in rural districts up to a week if necessary for convenience of patrons.

Try the instrument at your home, play the stirring waltzes, the two-steps, concert pieces, minstrel dialogs, old-fashioned hymns and other religious music, beautiful vocal solos, operatic airs and other beautiful Edison gold-moulded records. Play all these and if then you do not care to keep this wonderful Edison outfit, send the instrument back at our expense—and we will charge you absolutely nothing for the trial.

We make this remarkably liberal offer to all responsible, reliable parties because we know that after trial hardly anybody ever returns an Edison outfit. When trying it you will see at once the vast superiority of the genuine Edison, particularly our new special Edison outfits, over ordinary talking machines; you and your family and everybody that calls at your house will be more than pleased—constantly amused and entertained and you would not part with the instrument if it cost twice or three times what we ask. Read what the Musical Editor of Homefolks says in the first column of this page.

Music for Your Home!

Entertainment for the old and the young! No end of pleasure for all the family! An Edison Phonograph means endless variety; it is far better than a piano or an organ, and everybody can play it perfectly. You cannot imagine how much pleasure you will get from an Edison Phonograph until you have tried the instrument in your home.



\$2.00 A MONTH

Now Pays For a Genuine Edison Phonograph Outfit

including one dozen genuine Edison gold-moulded records. \$3.00 a month and upward for larger outfits. The great Edison Outfit No. 5 for only \$3.50 a month!

This Easy-Payment Offer places a genuine Edison Phonograph—long known as the luxury of the rich—within the reach of everyone—and because we charge only the lowest net cash prices without even interest on monthly payments, the rich are also taking advantage of this modern method of saving and are buying Edison instruments on the EASY-PAYMENT PLAN.

CUT OFF THIS COUPON NOW!

To assure prompt shipment in case you order, do not fail to write AT ONCE for the free Edison catalogs. Remember—no money in advance—Free Trial—no deposit! Clip the coupon now and mail it today.

FREDERICK BABSON, Mgr., Edison Phonograph Distrs.
Suite 331 X 149-150 Michigan Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

[The Editor of this paper cannot urge his readers too strongly to consider this offer. For the offer is so straightforward and I know it to be exactly as represented. Just think! A genuine Edison phonograph and 12 genuine Edison records for \$2.00 a month! And a free trial besides before you pay Mr. Babson one cent! Don't miss this offer!]

No Discount for Cash. So many cash purchasers are taking advantage of this opportunity to secure direct the finest Edison outfits that we are often asked what discount we can allow for cash. We are obliged again to say that we can give no cash discount, for the prices in our catalog are the lowest net cash prices established by Mr. Edison himself, and as the retail dealers throughout the country are positively prohibited from selling genuine Edison Phonographs below these catalog prices, our patrons will recognize that we ourselves cannot afford to violate this rule.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY

Here are just a few of the hundreds of letters constantly reaching us from those who have accepted the Free Trial Offer—just a few letters to show how satisfied, how enthusiastic the people are when they get the Edison Phonograph on free trial.

Find enclosed my first payment on Phonograph. Accept my many thanks and highest appreciation for your wonderful machine, your fulfillment to the letter of your agreement, promptness in delivering and fairness in every particular. I shall delight in answering all letters as to you and your instruments.

E. B. Hale, Webster Groves, Mo.

I received the Edison Phonograph I ordered a short time ago, and will say it is more than satisfactory in every way. I am a farmer, and it seems good to hear such good music and song after a hard day's work is ended. I think we should all thank Mr. Edison for the great pleasure his musical wonder affords us.

E. A. Pike, Rowe, Mass.

I have tried the Standard Edison Phonograph and it is a "dandy." My father-in-law has another well known make of talking machine outfit, and a rather expensive one, too, but since he heard my Edison machine he won't play his machine at all.

James W. Elkins, Bedford, Ind.

Of all the other talking machines we have heard play, we think a trial proved yours the best.

John Kent, Grandview, Wis.

The Phonograph I received is a splendid instrument, and we are all enjoying it very much, and we all agree that it has no superior.

J. M. Von Kennel, Cheyenne, Wis.

Your Phonograph is more than you claim for it, and no words can describe the pleasure it gives to old and young. I have, of course, often heard the Edison, but I never realized before what it meant to have your instrument in one's own home. You may have anybody write to me.

(Prof.) J. W. Elwood, 1406 Farnum St., Omaha, Nebr.

Received instrument today, every thing just as you stated it would be. Would not sell it now for \$50.00.

E. D. Ellison, Tacoma, Wash.

Your machine is, indeed, one of the finest entertainers I ever heard. There has been a crowd at my house every night since I received your outfit.

(Mayor) E. W. Walton, Booneville, Miss.

Your Phonograph should be found in every home. I would not think of being without my machine now I have tried it.

Hans Christensen, Garland, Minn.

People whom I consider judges of music, say, without any exception, my Edison is the best and plainest they have ever heard.

E. J. Carter, Spring Lake, N. Y.

The No. 5 Outfit was received in good order. Yesterday I mailed you the first payment. I was so well pleased with your machine that I did not wait for your bill, but paid at once.

R. O. Woods, Mattoon, Ill.

Read also what the Editor of Homefolks says in the first column of this page.



Look for this trade-mark: Thomas A. Edison.